INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 224 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Viceroy's Address To Be Boycotted

Congress Party Not To Attend To-day's Assembly Session

Protest Against Govt. Policy

Rule For Uniform Application To Be Incorporated In Party Constitution

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Congress Party, to-day, decided not to attend the Assembly to-morrow at the ti... the Governor-General addresses it and to frame rules enjoining on its membe.. not to be pres... on such occasions hereafter.

CRYSTALLISED INTO USAGE

It is understood that various view-points were presented at the meeting. It was argued that though the practice might have started on personal or other grounds it had crystallised into a usage so far as the Party was concerned. Besides, the policy of the Government did not indicate any visible change. The ban on Congress institutions and interference with the political activities and civil liberties had, in fact, become worse than some months ago.

Some members expressed the view that the Party might attend on this occasion, reserving its decision on the question when a future occasion arose.

AVOIDING EMBARRASSMENT

The Party ultimately decided that in order to avoid such an embarrassing position arising from time to time it was best to put into the Party's constitution a rule for uniform application directing its members not to attend the Assembly on the occasion of the Governor-General's addr ess.

NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE

The Nationalist Party have not yet considered the matter, but it is understood most of the Nationalists will keep away when the Viceroy delivers the address.—United Press.

NIZAM'S LOAN TO PEASANTS

Two Lakhs For Fodder And "Taccavi" Sequel To Rain Scarcity

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 20.

That the Government are keenly alive to the situation created by insufficient rainfall in the certain districts in the Maharatwada tracts of the State and are doing everything possible to alleviate the distress occasioned thereby is the purport of an official communique issued this evening.

The communique states that the acting Director-General of Revenue made a tour of the districts affected as a result of which, though the present conditions are found satisfactory, the likelihood of the "Kharif" crops failing, coupled with scarcity and rise in the price of fodder, have induced the Government to sanction a special loan of 2 lakhs for fodder and "Taccavi" of which Rs. 90,000 has been allotted to Aurangabad, Bid and Osmanbad districts and 40,000 to Gulbargh and Raichur districts.

ASSURANCE TO PEASANTS.

"Government are alive to the possibility of a serious situation confronting the agriculturist, the labourer and cattle in these parts in case the later rains also fail. They are satisfied, however, that there is for the present no cause for extreme anxiety. People in the parts concerned are assured of prompt Government assistance, should scarcity develop. It is obviously premature to take further steps until the successes or failure of the later rains, upon which the "Rabi" crop depends, is known."

Meanwhile, a scheme of fodder supply for saving plough bullocks has been prepared and a programme of works is ready to be launched as required.—A. P.

TOLL OF BOMB EXPLOSION

Three Killed And Twenty Wounded In Havana Disaster

HAVANA, Sept. 20.

Three persons were killed and over 20 wounded in the explosion of a huge bomb outside the offices of the newspaper "Pais." The bomb was hidden, in an old truck and is believed to have contained over 1,000 sticks of dynamite. The explosion wrecked the interior of the offices and the adjacent Church.

The police later discovered a second bomb containing 1,200 sticks of dynamite outside another newspaper office electrically timed to explode at 10 o'clock. If undiscovered scores of people would have been killed as it was placed in a busy spot in the centre of the city.—Reuter.

HAIRCUTS FOR GYPSY VIOLINISTS

PRAGUE (By Mail)

Long-haired gypsy violinists are avoiding the town of Trebova, in Moravia.

Wishing to rid the place of gypsies, the Municipal authorities have passed a decree whereby all gypsies wishing to enter the city must have their hair closely cropped.

Considering a close crop to be a sign of disgrace, gypsies are no longer to be seen in Trebova.—Reuter.

MOORS REVOLT AGAINST GEN. FRANCO

MADRID, Sept. 20.

Government forces are much encouraged by reports from Spanish Morocco of considerable revolt among Moors against Gen. Franco.

It appears that a prominent Moorish Chief was arrested under Gen. Franco's orders, whereupon 30,000 of his followers threatened to rise against the insurgents unless the Chief and several others were released. Such a rising would seriously embarrass the insurgents who are already obliged to keep a strong garrison in Morocco to maintain order.

A DAY'S ARMISTICE

The surviving insurgents are still holding out in the ruins of Alcazar. The bloodiest fighting continues. In the meantime the Diplomatic Corps in Madrid are making a last-minute effort to secure a twenty-four hour armistice in which women and children could be evacuated.—Reuter.

PEAMOND: A NEW FRUIT

Peach And Almond Crossed

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

For three years an old gardener of Szeged, in Hungary, has been trying to create a new fruit.

At last he has succeeded. His new fruit is a cross between a peach and an almond. To look, it takes after the almond. It tastes of both. It is said to weigh about 4 ozs.

Experts are examining the new fruit and will report on it. Also a name must be found for it.

The inventor hopes that by next season large enough quantities of the new fruit will have been produced to warrant its export abroad.—Reuter.

Madrid Preparing For Resistance

ALCAZAR IN RUINS: BUT NOT YET FALLEN

Government Troops Use Petrol To Burn Down Fortress

LISBON, Sept. 20.

Strong fortifications have been built around Madrid, according to the military correspondent of "Diario De Lisboa", who says that strategic lines have been constructed on the latest models with trenches, underground fortifications and fortresses, but the Government have failed to provide protective works for artillery, which can be easily bombed.

HARD WORK FOR REBELS

The correspondent declares that the hardest fighting will be inside Madrid, which must be almost destroyed before the insurgents can claim victory, as the Popular Front are expert street fighters and the buildings at strategic points in the Capital have been turned into real fortresses, where large supplies of food and ammunition have been collected. Hence even after the outer fortifications are taken it will be many weeks before the Capital can be captured.—Reuter.

SMOKE ENSHROUDS TOLEDO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.

Columns of smoke are issuing from the ruins of Alcazar and now enshroud Toledo.

Following the instructions of the Government Commander to attack the fortress with petrol, firemen drenched the occupied parts with thousands of gallons of motor-spirit which, ignited by bombs, burst into a sheet of flames.

Facing a hail of bullets and the burning petrol, one of the insurgents dashed from the ruins, seized the hose from the firemen and turned it on Government positions. The man fell riddled with bullets, but the Government attempt failed, and hitherto has not been repeated.

Subsequently, the Insurgents made a desperate sortie, but met with heavy fusillade. Many fell, dead and wounded, before the remainder retired.

Asturian dynamite throwers made a breach in the wall of the fortress, wherein attackers planted machine-guns ready for their next objective.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS

Alcazar Not Yet Fallen

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Insurgent claims constitute the main news of the Civil War, to-day. There has been no further news of Toledo, where Alcazar has not yet fallen to Government forces. Insurgents are reported to be preparing the last stages of their advance on Madrid before the final attack. They announce they have taken Navafria and penetrated into the valley of Lozoya capturing Madrid's principal water reservoir and taking in the rear of the Government forces in the Guadarrama Mountains.

TERMS OF SURRENDER?

According to the Insurgent radio station at Tetuan, the Insurgent warship "Mandeznunez" has recieved official confirmation of reports that the Government fleet is sailing for Oran to negotiate conditions of surrender to the Insurgents.

A message from Palma received at Burgos states that the Balearic Island, Iviza, is again in the hands of Insurgents. Catalan columns which occupied the island have re-embarked for Barcelona.—Reuter.

LEAGUE UNDER REPAIRS

Proposal For Disarmament And Economic Reorganisation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, Sept. 19

Never has the League Assembly—opening on Monday—met in more menacing circumstances.

Civil war in Spain, war talks in Nuremburg and Moscow, feverish rearmament and tense situation in Palestine form the ominous background to the Assembly's deliberations. Yet none of these serious problems are likely directly to be discussed.

In order, therefore, to give the Assembly an aim apart from its general labours, the French Government will urge concerted action on three lines namely disarmament, economic reorganisation and league reform.

On the disarmament side, the first step is likely to be recreation of the third commission of the Assembly which has not sat since 1932. French economists are optimistic regarding the prospects of economic reorganisation and believe that the moment is propitious for starting another international conference aimed at restoring the free flow of trade and currency and exchange stabilisation.

Eighteen schemes for League reform have been received, and these will go first to a commission for consideration, after they have been dealt with in general discussion.—Reuter.

ORGANISE TO ENFORCE PEOPLE'S WILL

Congress Must Have Efficient Machinery, Urges President

ALLAHABAD, September 20.

Organisation should be met by organisation, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting of Populous Mohalla here this evening.

Pandit Jawaharlal added:

"The strength of British administration lies in its machinery and organisation, from the Viceroy down to the village chowkidar. Similar organisation and machinery are necessary to enforce the will of people on which Moholla Committees similar to the one formed here will have their base."

The Congress President advised Congress members to study Congress aims, objects and resolution while he advised Zamindars and businessmen to have in view larger interests of the nation and to help the Congress in achieving such Swaraj as did not merely change the white bureaucracy to the brown, but brought real relief from the poverty and suffering of masses.—United Press.

ARMY OFFICER IN CAR ACCIDENT

PESHAWAR, September 20.

Maj. L. B. Burrows, 3/2, Punjab Regiment and Mrs. L. B. Burrows were seriously injured in a motor car accident near Peshawar at midday to-day. Mrs. Burrows is in a serious condition in the Reading Hospital. Valuable first aid and other assistance were given by Mr. Mirza Abdul Hakim of the Comptroller's office and Mr. Sayed Ali Sujjad Bokhari, a student of the Edwards College, Peshawar, who arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after.

The car was completely smashed.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET FOODSTUFFS FOR SPAIN

MOSCOW, September 20.

The first supply ship has left Odessa carrying 2,000 tons of foodstuffs sent by Soviet women and children to Spain, including 500 tons of butter and 300 tons of sugar.—Reuter.

WORKERS' PLOT IN BELGIUM?

BRUSSELS, September 20.

An alleged plot to arm workers has been unearthed during the week-end.

Investigations into the branches of the Revolutionary Socialist Party have led to the discovery of arms and documents relating to arming the workers' militia, and also the correspondence with the provinces and abroad relating to an appeal to be issued to workers to arm themselves.—Reuter.

JAP. MARINES FOR HANKOW

SHANGHAI, September 20.

A contingent of Japanese Marines, of which the strength is undisclosed, is proceeding to Hankow from Shanghai in two destroyers.

The Japanese have decided to maintain a permanent landing party in the Japanese concession at Hankow.—Reuter.

City Mayor Walks Out

Protest Against Lowering His Dignity

INCIDENT AT SHERIFF'S FUNCTION AT TAJ PUZZLES EYE-WITNESSES

Will Corporation Decide Issue Of Status Once For All?

Thanks to those who were in charge of the arrangements at the dinner given by the Sheriff on Saturday night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to the South African Parliamentary Delegation, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, Bombay, walked out as a protest against what was considered to be a "calculated" attempt to lower the dignity of the position he held, in assigning him an insignificant place at the dinner table.

DEROGATORY

On Saturday night, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta stepped into the Taj Mahal Hotel and looked to the plan of seating arrangements. He immediately came out of the hotel, to the utter surprise of some of those present, who noticed his arrival.

It was later found that a place was assigned to him which would, in the opinion of any observer, be derogatory to the high traditions of the Mayoral chair zealously guarded by every occupant of that position, ever since the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, set a standard which was worthily followed year after year by their successors.

Rather than compromise that position, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta unwilling to mar the otherwise brilliant function, quietly left the place.

NOT AN END OF THE MATTER

But the matter is not likely to end there, for such an instance, it is felt, in informed quarters, would set an unhappy and undesirable precedent which would place the Mayor whoever he might be, in an awkward position in regard to fulfilling the social obligations devolving on him as the occupant of the Mayoral chair.

The Mayor, as the city's elected representative No. 1, is looked upon with great respect in every social and official activity in the City of Bombay.

This attitude of the Sheriff or those who were in charge of the arrangements, has completely puzzled those who were eye-witnesses to this unfortunate incident.

DECIDING ISSUE ONCE FOR ALL?

It is likely that the matter may come up for consideration before the Corporation shortly, so that the social relationship and status of the Mayor and the Sheriff may be defined once and for all, to avoid future complications.

Indian Team's Tour In England

Formal Appointment Of Enquiry Committee

Sir J. Beaumont To Be Chairman: Bombay To Be Venue

BHOPAL, September 20.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India met here yesterday, and to-day, and a four-hour session on Sunday concluded, with passing a resolution on the proposal moved by Mr. A. S. DeMello, on behalf of the Southern Punjab Cricket Association, and seconded by Mr. Jasdanwalla, Bombay Cricket Association, that an enquiry be held on the tour in England with special reference to the events leading to the return of Amarnath in June last.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

After prolonged discussion the Board passed the following resolution:—

"That a Committee composed of Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice and President of the Bombay Cricket Association as Chairman, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the former President of the Board of Control and Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Madras Cricket Association, as members, be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the entire tour of the Indian team to England with special reference to questions of discipline, such as the Amarnath incident and the causes which led to lack of co-operation and co-ordination among various members of the team.

ENQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

"That the enquiry be held in Bombay *in camera*, and the findings submitted to His Highness who will place the matter before the Board.—A.P.

MORE TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The second Battalion, Scots Guards, and a contingent of the Royal Engineers entrained to-day for Southampton, en route to Palestine.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Qualified Accountants G.D.A., B.Com., Stenographers, Graduate Teachers B.A., B.T., S.T.C., Lady Doctors, Nurses, Branch-Managers, Cashiers. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hammam Street, Fort. (6968)

Wanted—Unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 6964.

Wanted one L.C.P. & S. for Panthavada Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur State. (2959).

Wanted an experienced Resident Medical Officer, also a qualified Hindoo Nurse for the Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road. Apply to the Honorary Secretary with testimonials till 27th instant. (6960).

Wanted a cashier for trading concern. Security in Cash Rs. 500 essential. Apply stating salary to Box No. 6953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Inspectors, Liberal Commission, royalty and Bonus. Opportunity to earn Rs. 300 p.m. General Relief Association, Ltd., Lahore. (6950).

Wanted immediately for overseas a qualified Mechanical Engineer with the experience of running Crude Oil Engines as also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets; and having experience of Grain and Sugar Crushing Mills preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms, Box No. 3948, "Bombay Chronicle".

Eastern National Bank Ltd, requires Matrics for 10 posts of Special Managers on Rs. 80|- p.m. Apply with Ans. 4 stamps to Branch Manager, Kharipole, Nadiad. 6945.

Experienced Boiler Erector wanted. Only persons with vast experience in erecting Water Tube Boilers independently need apply to Box No. 6944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for up-country an experienced Surveyor, knowing surveying, levelling, estimating, planning, etc., apply with testimonials, Box No. 3938. "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted by Industrial concern Partner with rupees 2,000. Guaranteed monthly profits. No Agents. Apply Box 6958, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling and canvassing Agents all over India, Burma and Ceylon to sell and canvas our products on high commission and remunerative terms. For particulars. Apply sharp with As. 2 postage stamps. Simco Chemical Works, 201|1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 6965.

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars easy terms. No security required. Apply National Calendar Mfg., Co., 3|1, Baranashi Ghose, 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6894)

Wanted energetic, influential agents canvassing silk cloth, hosiery goods. Terms liberal. Cash security essential. Apply Seth B. M. Madan Gopal and Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6951).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

City Engineer's Department (Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work in the construction of a 27" diameter Hume pipe sewer with accessories from ex-City Improvement Trust Road No. 17 (off Vincent Road) to the ovoid sewer on Vincent Road, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1936.
(3961)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of two electrically-driven vertical spindle pumps of 500 gallons per minute capacity each will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1936.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for two electrically-driven pumps," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 600.

Form of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 16th September, 1936.
3967.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

S. C. C. Suit No. 841|33901 of 1935.

FREDERICK D'SOUZA..Plaintiff.
vs.
J. J. DUARTE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated 28th August, 1936, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right title and interest of the defendant in the property situate at Gokhale Road, Mahim, Bombay, admeasuring 500 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1470 part, Cadastral Survey No. 126, part of Mahim Division and G Ward No. 43, 26(3) and Street No 668 B.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 17th day of October, 1936, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1936.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
(3962)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HARIBAXI, widow of Motiram Uderam, BAJRANGLAL MOTILAL, SATYANARAYAN JAWALADAT and SAWARLAL MOTILAL. All of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the present Trustees under a deed of settlement, dated 7th October, 1920, made between the said Haribaxi, widow of Motilal Uderam, and Jawaladat Motilal and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all encumbrances.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers Dalal Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground the present Fazandar whereof is Bai Hirabai, widow and Executrix of Thakar Dhanji Mulji, with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 422, New No. 2311, Old Survey No. 254, New Survey No. 1|132 and Cadastral Survey No. 782 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3896 and Street Nos. 151-157 of Cavel Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by Cavel Street on or towards the North by Cavel Street and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhan Liladhar.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1936.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(3960)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of Chhogalal Hinduji of Bombay and Marwar Hindu Inhabitant, formerly carrying on business as Shroff at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay and for the last 8 years residing at Ahor in Marwar ..... Deceased.

(1). BHURMAL CHHOGALAL and (2). LALCHAND CHHOGALAL of Bombay and Marwar Hindu Inhabitants, Shroffs, sons of the deceased abovenamed and temporarily residing at Gambhir Bhuwan, Shroff Bazar without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 12th day of September, 1936.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Daily 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m. **ROXY** New Queen's Road
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
10TH WEEK

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLI MAULVI ABDUR KADIR has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Purchaser's Architects the Estates Valuation and Engineering Co. at No. 15, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the publication thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

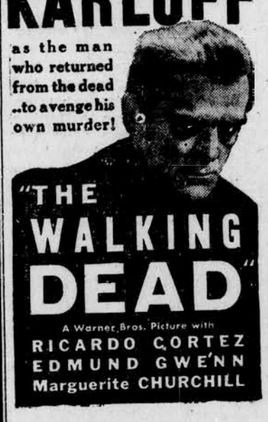
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that vacant piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground situate at Perry Cross Road, Mouje Danda Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District (South Salsette) containing by admeasurement as found on actual Survey (1190) square yards or thereabouts and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. (28/A) being one of the plots held by the Vendor under an agreement entered into by the Vendor with the Government of Bombay, on the 26th of December, 1931, (being plot Nos. 28A in S. S. No. VI of Danda) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 23/C. on or towards the South by Plot No. 26, on or towards the East by Perry Cross Road and on or towards the West by Plot No. 28.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1936.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3958.

WELLINGTON
CROWDS VOCIFEROUSLY CHEERED THIS PICTURE ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY LAST.
The Greatest Love Story Ever Produced on the Indian Screen!
WAMAQ EZRA
WAMAQ EZRA
The most enchanting and melodious love story—stronger than Shiri—Farhad—Leila Majnu—Romeo Juliet all put together.
INDIRA DEVI
MASTER BASHIR
TRILOK KAPUR
ABDULLA KABULI
and Radha's all-star cast
Delightful Dances In Entire Technicolor
TUNEFUL SONGS
WONDERFUL FIREWORKS
and the sweetest of all love stories
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Plans Open—'Phone 22666.

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Second Week
KARLOFF
as the man who returned from the dead ..to avenge his own murder!

"THE WALKING DEAD"
A Warner Bros. Picture with
RICARDO CORTEZ
EDMUND GWENN
Marguerite CHURCHILL
Book in advance 'Phone 21200.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN INDIA

Calamitous Lot Of Peasants And Destitu Of Other Classes

The Secretary, Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. writes:—

"The poverty stricken masses are to-day in the grip of an even more abject poverty and destitution—poverty and unemployment have long been the lot of our peasantry and industrial workers; to-day they cover and crush other classes also the artisan, the trader, the small merchant, the middle class intelligentsia," says the Congress Election Manifesto.

The total value of agricultural produce of the country for the pre-depression years has been computed for well over Rs. 10 milliard, while during years of crisis it fell so low as a little over Rs. 5.5 milliard. No considerable improvement has been effected, nor are its signs noticeable. As over 70 per cent. of the population, that is, over 250 million men, are dependent on the produce of agriculture, the average annual income per head works out at Rs. 40 for the pre-crisis and Rs. 22 for the post-crisis years. The actual income of the vast peasant masses is very much below this average, for over a quarter of the total agricultural produce is sliced out to the State, landlord and moneylender. The Indian peasant lives to-day on less than Rs. 2 per month (3 English Shillings).

NUMBER OF LANDLESS INCREASED.

The number of landless labourers, according to the Census of 1931, has increased from 291 in 1921 to 407 of every 1,000 cultivators. So has total rural indebtedness almost doubled from round Rs. 9 milliard in 1929 to Rs. 16 milliard to-day, thereby burdening the peasant with a debt principal three times his annual income.

Statistics of unemployment, total national produce and foreign trade are the index to the rising or falling economic life of a country, but the Indian Government has not been able to collect these. Only those relating to foreign trade can be found, and these are very significant for recent years.

1928-29 Exports 3,390 , Imports 2,600, Treasure (All in million) 300 Import; 1931-32 Exports 1,600, Imports 1,300, Treasure (All in million) 580 Export; 1932-33 Exports 1,350, Imports 1,350, Treasure (All in million) 670 Export; 1933-34 Exports 1,490, Imports 1,150, Treasure (All in million) 570 Export.

Apart from the fact that the foreign trade of India has gone down by nearly 60 per cent in value from 28-29 to 33-34, that is, from Rs. 6 milliard to Rs. 2.6 milliard, a fact of the utmost importance is the export of treasure or gold from this country. India exported round Rs. 1.8 milliard worth of gold in the three crisis years and the drain is not yet stopped. Economists have styled this "distress gold", which was obviously meant to meet the demands of the British investor in India in Government loans and industrial enterprises and Government of India's obligations to the Secretary of State.

RENDERED DESTITUTE.

This took place and still continues to take place, when, apart from the calamitous lot of the peasant, other classes are also being rendered destitute. The total amount of paid inland money orders is a fair index to the lot of the worker, who usually migrates hundreds of miles away from his native village and who would prefer to pinch himself to semi-starvation for the sake of the kids he has left at home, as also that of the smaller merchants and even this has fallen from Rs. 910 million in 1927-28 to Rs. 760 million in 1932-33. Anything between 500 to 1,000 applications of well qualified men, graduates and matriculates, for a job of Rs. 30 per month are a very frequent occurence. An idea of unemployment among industrial labour can be had from the following figures of persons employed in 1929-30, Jute 343,000, State-owned Railways 759,000; persons employed in 1931-32, Jute 276,000, State-owned Railways nil; persons employed in 1934-35, Jute nil, State-owned Railways 646,000, the figures for the cotton industry having increased slightly due to the boycott campaign, but are now falling considerably. The wage-cuts have risen to more than 25 per cent of the pre-crisis wages and further unemployment in various industries is threatened.

The Indian rupee is pegged to the British Sterling in the ratio of R. 1 to 1s. 6d. and no recovery policy designed to raise prices may disturb this ratio. Nor is the Indian Government such as can undertake an extensive public works policy.

OLYMPIC HEROES RETURN

Reception Throughout Country Arranged

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, (By Mail.)

The Hanuman Vyayam Mandal's Olympic Team is returning back to India in the next week. Their Programme of arrival is as follows:

21ST.—They will be arriving at Colombo by the S. S. Sphinx the French boat and will be received by the Cylone Boy Scout Association and the athletic Association.

22ND.—They will land at Dhanushkoti where they will be received by the Deputies of the Hanuman Olympic Team Reception Committee Amraoti, the C. P. and Berar Provincial Boy Scout Association and the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal.

23RD.—They will reach Madras on the 23rd at noon and will be received by the Boy Scout Association, Provincial Olympic Association and the Maharashtriya Mandal. From Madras they will reach Bombay on 25th by the Madras Express.

A big reception is being arranged at Bombay. They will leave for Amraoti by the Nagpur Express on the 26th reaching Amraoti on the 27th at 12-45 a.m. A civic Reception Committee of public bodies and citizens of Amraoti has been formed to accord reception to this Team at Badnera and Amraoti.

It is learnt that receptions at the various Railway Stations on the route are also being arranged.

Benefit Drama For Tarun Bharat Library

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sept. 20.

A benefit dramatic performance, in aid of the Tarun Bharat Library was held last night at Laxmi kant Natak Samaj, Mr. Rau presiding. It is estimated that collections of the play would not be less than a thousand rupees, and this sum would enable the organiser to place the library on a sound footing.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS FROM JAPAN

Pig Iron Shortage ... Electric Power Industry To Be Nationalized ... The Government's Plan ... And The Opponents' Contentions

Despite the intensifying opposition movements among the industrialists and financiers, it seems that the Communications Ministry is determined to push forward its plan for the partial nationalization of the electric power and light industry. It was revealed recently that the communications authorities have completed preparations to wage an aggressive "campaign of education" among the industrialists regarding the Government plan, with a view to realize it.

Meanwhile, it was made known that the legislative bill calling for the establishment of the Nippon Electric Power Facilities Company will include the following points:

1. The name of the company. Nippon Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (the Nippon Electric Power Facilities Company, Limited).

2. Purpose: To offer electric generation and transmission facilities for the use by the Government.

3. Privileges: The company will be given privileges with respect to methods of acquiring capital, guarantee of dividends (at about the interest rate on national bonds), and in regard to construction of necessary facilities.

4. The Government will appoint a president, vice-president and directors of the proposed company.

GOVT. TO SUPERVISE.

5. The Government supervises the company. The Government will appoint supervising officials. The Government permission will be required regarding Articles of Corporation of the company and changes thereof, issuance of debentures and disposition of profits. The Government will be authorized to order the company to change its facilities. The Government will be authorized to issue any order which will be regarded as necessary in connection with supervision of the company.

6. Revenue of the company will consist mainly of appropriations made by the Government covering the use of the facilities of the company.

7. The company will be authorized to engage in various enterprises which are allied with the electric power industry, however, with approval by the Government.

8. The Government will be authorized to discharge directors of the company in case they contradict orders given by Government. The Government is also authorized to set up other provisions of penalties.

9. A committee of organization of the company will be appointed by the Government.

GOVT. ARRANGEMENTS.

As to the privileges that will be given to the proposed company, it is said that the Government will make the following arrangements:

(a) To provide an exception in the existing Commercial Code, so that the proposed company may be able to issue large amounts of debentures in excess of the maximum amount specified in the Code. To arrange so as to enable the company to acquire funds in abundance and at cheap interest rates from the Deposit Bureau of the Department of Finance and the post office life insurance system.

(b) To guarantee the company's dividends at the rate of about 4 per cent. per annum.

(c) To give the company every privilege in connection with construction works for its facilities to the same extent as in the case of the Government's undertakings.

ALLIED ENTERPRISES.

(d) The company will be allowed to engage in thermal power generation and to invest capital in various allied enterprises, including even the mining business.

(e) The company will be allowed to operate retailing of electricity in case it cannot buy up an existing company or companies separately from their retail business.

(f) The value of the existing generation and transmission facilities shall be appraised in a most strict manner, giving due consideration to the actual amount of capital invested in construction works and also to the earning power. The so-called watering shall be rejected.

CRITICISM OF GOVT. SCHEME

While there have been increasing indications that the Department of Communications is determined to carry out its plan for the partial nationalization of the electric power and light industry, the opposition movement of the industrialists to the Government's scheme has become more aggressive than ever.

The Electric Society of Japan which some time ago set up a special committee to investigate the electric industry nationalization plan, has completed its study of the problem, and issued a statement in which severe criticism is hurled at the Administration's scheme.

Leaders in the electric power industry have also started a public campaign against the Government plan. Mr. Yasushige Hayashi, president of the Ujigawa Electric Company of Osaka, published lengthy views against the Government plan in a full-page advertisement in one of the most influential dailies of the country. Mr. Yoshizo Ikoo, president of the Nippon meeting of the Economic Investigation Committee of the Tokyo Clearing House Wednesday, reiterated his opposition to the power nationalization plan of Mr. Keikichi Tanomogi, Minister of Communications. Several other leading electric men also set forth their views against the Government plan in articles appearing in almost all the daily newspapers.

REDUCE RATES.

The gist of the above-mentioned Electric Power Company, at the statement issued by the Electric Society is as follows:

"Under the proposed plan for the partial nationalization of the electric power, industry, the Government authorities emphasize that the necessity exists for the electrification of rural districts and promoting electro-chemical industries from a broad view point of the national defence. The Government authorities hold that it is essential to reduce the rates of charges for electricity below the producing cost in order to attain the above end, and assert that such a reduction in rates for electricity will be impossible in the case of private companies designed for profit-making.

NOT ECONOMICALLY SOUND.

"However, supply of electricity at rates below production cost can in no way be considered sound, in

(Continued on Page 15.)

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN BIHAR

Improved Handloom Weaving Methods

Reviewing the annual report of the Department of Industries in Bihar and Orissa in 1934-35, the Government refers to the steady increase in the demand for industrial training in the province.

The year under review marked an improvement in the industrial outlook although it cannot yet be stated that the depression of previous years has lifted, states the Director in his report.

A satisfactory feature of the year under review was the increasing co-operation between the provinces and the Central Government in the matter of industrial development. At the sixth Industries Conference, proposals were considered for the distribution to provinces of substantial grants for the development of the handloom industry and of sericulture. As a result of the deliberations of this conference and of the Imperial Sericultural Committee the province of Bihar and Orissa was able to secure a grant of Rs. 75,000 for 17 months ended March 31, 1936, for the development for its handloom industry and a grant of Rs. 6,158 for the year 1935-36 for an eri-seed supply station at Ranchi.

The weaving and dyeing demonstration parties continued to do useful work, states the review, and the figures of the consumption of yarn show that this premier cottage industry of the province has been able to hold its own in spite of severe competition. In this it has been largely assisted by the department which has introduced improved methods of manufacture among handloom weavers. The *purdah* section of the Cottage Industries Institute has demonstrated the possibilities of the handloom industry.

MARKETING.

With the Government of India grant it will be possible for the Department to expand the activities of this section, particularly on its marketing side. The establishment of an eri-seed supply station at Ranchi to be financed out of the Government of India grant should remove the difficulties experienced in previous years in developing sericulture as a cottage industry.

An important experiment was made in the establishment of an Information Bureau to assist suitably qualified candidates of the province to secure employment in industrial concerns, but for the present registration is confined only to candidates possessing technical qualifications or a science degree.

SOME TRADE JOURNALS

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

(August).

The current issue of the "Indian Textile Journal" has, besides the useful permanent features, several articles of a topical interest. The editorials on "New Trade Agreement With Great Britain" and "Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations" will be read with interest as they deal with the two most important industrial issues before the country. A short article on "Indian Cotton Mill Industry" gives some valuable statistics and reveals steady progress by the industry. There are a number of other features dealing with technical or industrial matters which would no doubt prove of value to manufacturers and others interested in the textile industry.

INDIAN TRADE & FINANCE

(August).

This bright journal is fast establishing itself as a trade paper of quality. There are several permanent features e.g. "The Financial Outlook", "Investment Brevities", "Insurance and Banking" and "Trade Notes and News" which give the latest information on trade and financial matters. Besides these the current issue has an interesting article on "Interprovincial trade barriers" by Sir R. M. Chinoy and another on "Indian Monetary Policy" by Sir B. N. Mitra, "Unprecedented Crisis In Sugar Market" gives a compact summary of the international situation in the Sugar industry and contains some very useful statistics.

The journal is published from Bombay (76, Tamarind Lane, Fort) and the annual subscription is Rs. 6.

How They Make Our Fountain Pens

Two Hundred And Twenty-five Operation Necessary

Two hundred and twenty-five separate operations are necessary to manufacture a certain brand of fountain pen, which is used throughout the world. Gold, pyralin and rubber are the basic materials used in making this mechanically perfect sacless pen which has been developed by the craftsmen.

The manufacturing process, with all its intricate operations is the result of nearly fifty years of experience and research. For despite its comparatively small size, many delicate operations are embodied in the construction of a pen

The pen barrel (and cap) is made of unbreakable pyralin which has been moulded into solid rods. These rods are cut into appropriate lengths for outer caps and pen and pencil barrels and placed in a curing room which is kept at a very high temperature. The subjection to heat continues for several days, permitting the material to shrink completely before any further processing is attempted.

POLISHING AND BUFFING.

Next the rods are drilled out on automatic machines and submitted to the first polishing and buffing process. Then as caps and barrels they are sent to an assembly line where the barrel is supplied with a pyralin section into which the pen point, feed and diaphragm filling apparatus is fitted.

The process requiring the most skilled attention is the installation of the pen point or nib itself. It must be heated down against the feed in such a manner that an even and regular flow of ink will result. After the complete pen has been assembled, it is subjected to the most rigid of inspections and to a final cleaning and polishing, giving it a high luster.

The manufacture of the pen point or nib requires expert workmanship. Three precious metals —gold, platinum, and iridium—are used exclusively in the scratch-proof points of pens. It is the proper combination of these metals as blended by the Parker craftsmen that produces the point that writes on either side without adjustment.

All points are tipped with a rare and exceedingly hard metal, called iridium. Basically it is the proper application of Iridium which makes possible the long-lasting and smooth writing qualities. Platinum also is used in the construction of the nib for this model. The 14-karat gold base is plated with platinum, insuring a sturdy rugged pen.

Gold has always been the most important metal in the manufacture of pen points, and the grinding of the gold nib requires the most highly skilled artistry.

Until its replacement by pyralin, rubber was used almost entirely for pen barrels and caps. But rubber has never lost its place of importance in the making of pens. It is used for the diaphragm in the pen and is also used for sacs in the older style sac pens.

"SHIPPING NEWS"

"The Shipping News" is the quarterly journal of the Society for the promotion of shipping knowledge. The current issue has several interesting articles dealing with different aspects of Indian Shipping as also constructive comments on shipping problems. Mr. Kapadia's article traces the causes of the decline of Indian Shipping and ship-building in a historical perspective. The Annual report of the Society is also given.

HARIJAN INSTITUTE MAGAZINE

"Harijan Handicrafts Institute Magazine" is the newly started organ of the Leather Work College Karachi. The first issue is quite a commendable production. It is well got-up and contains several useful articles on shoe-making and leather-work, besides College news and notes. The institution, it is pleasant to find from the editorial, has been running successfully and starting with a humble beginning it has grown up into a first class manufacturing centre.

WASTE SILK TO BE RENOVATED

Important New Process Discovered

The great success in making rayon has directed attention to the possibility of dissolving waste silk and remaking it into a textile fibre. Much has been done on this subject and there have been frequent references in the literature to such work, or patents. Much, also, has apparently been done which has not been made public. One of the most significant claims is that of von Weimarn that regenerated fibres have been obtained having a tensile strength as high as that of normal silk.

It is believed that costs would be very high and one can hardly predict how such a fibre would be received by the trade and consumer. However, it is one of those things that may crop up at any time as a speciality fibre, and perhaps for more general use. Several types of solvents have been advocated and they are represented by 50 per cent. lithium bromide solution, molten resorcinol, concentrated hydrochloric acid, and alkaline glycerol copper sulphate solution. Kise, working under the Textile Foundation, at Yale has reported some interesting findings, states the "Textile Colorist." Regenerated silk, or fibroin, from the several types of dispersing agents mentioned had the same chemical characteristics as the original silk. That is, it was not changed chemically.

Water at such high temperatures as 130 deg. C. did attack the silk proteins to some extent after a prolonged treatment and made them disperse more readily in a solvent. This is suggestive in connection with developing a practical process, if it can be controlled.

Decomposition products of the silk protein fail to coagulate with the regenerated fibre unless the conditions are those of very thorough coagulation.

Whatever the solvent, the fibre position if a good product is to be obtained. If the particle size or chain length is reduced there is a loss of strength. As would be expected the process of dissolving begins with swelling.

Different methods of degumming caused more alteration in the silk than its dispersion in the solvents.

While practical developments are problematical, somebody must think something of the possibilities of a "real" artificial silk because over sixty patents have already been granted in this field.

(Continued from Col. 7)

nearly As 6 to As. 8 a ton more than others producing the same quality of coal. Some collieries do not even pay any royalty at all and only pay rents. Besides, we know, collieries in one province have to pay more taxes and cesses than those in the adjacent province. As an instance collieries in the province of Bihar pay more cesses and taxes than those situated in the province of Bengal. It is natural, therefore, that those collieries who are in advantageous position in this respect can underquote and as a matter of fact do underquote others placed in less advantageous position. The natural consequence of this is that the latter are obliged to lower their rates to secure customs leaving no margin for payment of royalty cess etc. The vexed question of payment and realisation of royalties in respect of coal mines specially in Bengal and Bihar, as we all know, has become difficult problem to solve and if any equitable and just scheme could be devised for unification of royalties, cesses and taxes and its collection along with the railway freight, then it will be certainly be a great boon to the trade itself. In England, recently this question was the subject-matter of investigation by the Imperial Institute, London and they published a valuable book on it. The British Government, we understand, announced very recently their intention to unify the coal mining royalties.

9. The entire scheme should be administered by a Statutory Trust or a Board with representatives of all interested parties.

10. The existing Coal Grading Act should be so altered as to prevent the present wasteful method of work. A colliery should be compelled to work full section and must not be allowed to waste coal for the purpose of getting a certificate under a higher grade.

We have so far tried to give some of our ideas as to how to conserve coking coal by nationalising the mines. We shall now try to deal with the problem of non-coking coal and suggest some remedies to get out of the present rut by rationalising the working of non-coking coal mines.

India Faced With Acute Coal Famine

Unless Prompt Steps Are Taken To Conserve Our Resources

The following are extracts from a very interesting brochure on "Coal Conservation Scheme" prepared by Mr. Shusil Chandra Ghosh (30, Canning Street, Calcutta):—

The news that the Government of India contemplate taking action and legislate for the conservation of coal in India, ought to be welcomed not only by the trade itself but by all those who have India's economic interest at heart. It may be that due to currents and cross-currents of conflicting interests, some section of the trade or the consuming public will receive it with mixed feelings, but it must be admitted by all that it is certainly a matter for immediate consideration. The question of conservation of coal, specially of coking coal in India, is of such vital importance from her national standpoint, that, it ought to have received the attention of the Government, years ago. Just imagine for a moment, that India, which is more a continent than a country by itself, with her immense mineral resources and in spite of her great natural and geographical advantages, and with her vast and rich deposit of ores, will have to depend on other countries for supply of coal for her furnaces at no distant date. Yet that would be the helpless condition of this country, if we do not make a move now and take drastic steps to conserve this national asset. It is high time also that our leaders, both political and industrial, should realise the gravity of the situation and turn their immediate attention to this vital question.

HAS THE STATE RIGHT TO INTERFERE?

Whether the State should or could interfere with private properties is the question that should be decided at the outset. There is no doubt that the coal being the key industry, the Government have certain obligations in this respect. Let us, therefore, at first try to find out what right the Crown enjoyed in ancient India over minerals. We find that the great law-givers Manu and Vishnu in their respective 'Smrities' stated that all minerals within the State belonged to the Crown and not to the owner of the land in which the deposits lay. The greatest of the political philosophers of ancient India Kautilya also wrote in his famous 'Atha Sastra' that the State should have monopoly of both mining and commerce in minerals and work the mines itself. According to him all mines in India during his time belonged to the Crown. In Dr. Sham Sastri's book on 'Kautilya' we find exhaustive reference about the crown ownership of mines. It will thus be seen that the Crown in the past had not only inherent right, but actually exercised the right in the minerals in ancient India.

NATIONALISING COKING COAL MINES

Now the question is, how, after allowing private owners to enjoy the minerals in the land for such a length of time the Government, specially in the face of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, can now interfere? Whoever may have been the owner of the minerals in the past in India for all practical purposes we must admit for the present that if the State now wants to interfere with the mineral rights, it must be prepared to compensate the owners, we mean, the different vested interests, to the extent of its interference. Therefore, the solution lies in drawing up a scheme of nationalisation cum rationalisation of the coal industry in India. To be explicit, what we suggest is that all coking coal mines should be nationalised by the State and such coal preserved only for use in metallurgical industries in this country and the working of a non-coking coal mines should be rationalised by necessary legislation. By Nationalisation we mean complete ownership of such mines by the State.

We would, in the following paragraphs, give an outline of our scheme for consideration by the Government and by those who are interested in it. We must confess that we do not claim it as perfect, but we hope it will receive careful consideration at their hands.

STEPS TO NATIONALISE MINES.

1. All coal suitable for metallurgical purpose should be reserved to the State.

2. The export of all coking coal from India should be immediately stopped. There is no dearth of selected grade non-coking coal in India for export purposes.

3. The Government should stop purchasing or raising coking coal itself from mines belonging either to the public or from its own mines.

4. Collieries producing coking coal shall only be allowed to despatch to parties who require it for metallurgical or any other special purpose for which such coal is absolutely necessary.

5. The owners of collieries producing coking coal shall be at liberty either to work it and despatch the coal to parties mentioned in the previous paragraph or hand it over to the State and accept Debentures bearing a reasonable rate of interest, from the Board to be constituted by the Government for the purpose, to the extent of its capital value to be fixed by a Tribunal to be constituted. This would release a large amount to the owners for investment in other industries in India.

6. The interest and sinking fund for such Debentures shall be met out of a fund as suggested in the following paragraphs.

7. All royalty receivers should also be paid off on an equitable basis and the right to receive royalties would thereafter rest entirely in the States and there would thus be no difficulty in charging uniform royalty fixed on the basis of the quality of coal.

FUNDS.

8. The funds required would be found out partly by the Metallurgical industry in India, partly by a cess on all despatches of coal and coke to be realised along with the railway freight. A fund for this purpose to be created by unification of royalties, cesses, taxes and rents in respect of all coal mines in India. No one would deny that the unification of royalties and different cesses and taxes on coal raised and despatched in this country is a matter which needs immediate attention of both the Government and the trade. We all know that in many instances, collieries, due to various reasons, pay royalty at higher rates sometimes

(Continued in Col. 5)

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p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Gramophone Records.
8-5 Talk
8-20 Musical Interlude.
8.25 A Sonata Recital. By Watson Forbes (Viola) and Myers Foggin (Pianoforte). Arietta (Martini). Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 3: Fest and bestimmt; Langsam sehr ausdrucksvoll; Wild und sturmisch (Kornauth) Legende (Bax).
9-0 The Hotel Victoria Orchestra. Leader, A. Spiero; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London.
9-25 The News and Announcements.
9-45 The Broadhurst Septet. Dance (Schubert, arr. Lauretta Williams). Tackleway (Anthony Collins). Southern Roses (Grey and May). Card Scene Carmen) (Bizet, arr. Roy Douglas). Rose Petal (Sutton Elm).
10-12 Talk.

Bombay Programmes

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1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Studio Programme by S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. Hirabai Barodekar, 'Prabhune Vedhila Dhanujo' Durga. 'Ramale Tuzya Charani' Suvarn Mandir. Marutirao Pehlvan. 'Tarabaiche Powada.' Two Parts Padmadevi, Prempyala Panewala' Pilu Julmi Joban. 'Sainya Julmi Joban' Gazal. Durgabai Khote, 'Savitrichi Katha' Two Parts. Saraswathi Mane, 'Disat Na Tujvin' Sindhura. 'Padari Ghyave Ya Jana' Durga. Vithalrao Gurav. 'Tulana Na Tav Nayana' Zinzoti. 'Niropa Dyawa Bala' Bhavgit. Kesarbai Bandadekar, 'Khelat Hai Giridhari' Misra Pilu. 'Savana Ayo Aj' Savan. Rajkumari, 'Tarasyane Pani Pasho' Sansar Lila (Film) 'Ekaj Lat Vikrani.' (Odeon Recording).
5-30 p.m. Relay from Krishna Cinema.
6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujarati): 'Foundations of Music.' By Khorshed T. Mulla.
6-40 p.m. Gazals and Qawwalis. By Allabux. Accompanied by the VUB Orchestra.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 p.m. 'Vidyarthyachi Lavni.' (A humorous song). M. N. Nanivdekar.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Music. By Sumatibai Wadkar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Modern Ballet.' By C. P. G. Wade.
10-0 p.m. A Light Studio Concert. Linda Maye, Soprano. Norma Fox, Mezzo Soprano. Joyce Watson, Piano. Albert Tarrant, Baritone.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Naat. By Mohammad Hashim.
8-10 a.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Jogiya.
8-20 a.m. Niaz Bai of Patiala. Classical Music.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Stories from Indian History.' No. 3. Ranga Sanga. By Hem Chander Rai.
9-0 a.m. Daim Husain of Ajmere. Qawwali. A new artist booked by Delhi.
9-20 a.m. Dalip Singh. Bhajan.
9-30 a.m. Mohammad Hashim. 'Woh surat tasawwur men kiaagai, Pari a ke taswire khhichwa gai. (Amir Minai).
9-40 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi —Jonpuri.
9-45 a.m. Niaz Bai. Ghazal.
9-55 a.m. Bilawal. P. S. Mokerji, Sarod. Malang Khan, Sur Bahar. Tufail, Tabla.
12-30 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Bindrabani.
12-40 p.m. Mohammad Hashim. Naat.
12-50 p.m. Dalip Singh. Bhajan.
1-0 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Madhmad.
1-10 p.m. Niaz Bai. Khayal Gaur Sarang.
1-20 p.m. Daim Husain. Ghazal Qawwali.
5-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Megh.
5-40 p.m. Dalip Singh. Geet.
5-50 p.m. Mohammad Hashim. 'Jo dam hai hijr-i-yar men khanjir ki dhar hai. Meri hi ah mere kaleje ke par hai.' (Bekhud).
6-0 p.m. Niaz Bai. Classical Music.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 p.m. Daim Husain. Qawwali.
7-0 p.m. Dalip Singh. Geet.
7-10 p.m. Mohammad Hashim. 'Ham par janun ki tuhmat-i-beja abhi se hai, Hangama-i-bahar ka ghogha abhi se hai.' (Hasrat Mohani).
7-20 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Adana Kandra.
7-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.'
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Books of the Month.' No. 2, Hindi. By Professor Indera.
8-45 p.m. Niaz Bai. Thumri—Ghazal.
9-0 p.m. Daim Husain. Khu samajh men nahin ati tire diwanon ki, Damanon ki na khabar hai na giribanon ki.' (Hasrat Mohani).
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Our Growing Daughters.' By Mrs. Latifi.
10-0 p.m. 'Sweet Lavender.' A Potpourri of Old Melodies (Recorded).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Musical Selections. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Occancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: 'The Origin of the Use of Language.' By Nripen Chatterjee. Educational Broadcast for School Students.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Charu Krishna Vendantatirtha.
5-36 p.m. Sailesh Datta Gupta. Modern Bengali Song.
5-51 p.m. Sura Nath Muzumdar. Kheyal (Bengali).
6-6 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Bengal's Silk Industry.' By A. M. Sarma, Superintendent, Berhampore Central Nursery.
6-26 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Prafullabala.
6-36 p.m. A Musical Entertainment. By the members of New Theatres Ltd. Relayed from the Tollygunge Studio.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB A Light Variety Studio Concert. Georgina Fischer. Soprano. H. Rehling. Light Tenor. The Baxter Banjo Trio.
8-51 p.m. SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.
9-6 p.m. SB A Musical Programme. Organized by S. N. Sircar.

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INTERESTING WEEK-END CRICKET

Good Bowling And Batting Performances By Local Players

Exciting cricket was witnessed at the Kennedy Sea-face during the week-end watched by enthusiastic crowds. After nearly a month of interruptions due to rain all the fixtures were played. Tall individual scores as well as large totals were in evidence, besides good bowling performances for the first time in this season.

PARSI GYM. VS. YOUNG HINDUS

The Parsi Gymkana drew with the Young Hindus in an exciting manner on Sunday in one-day fixtures when it made 177 for 8 and wanted only 6 runs for a win.

P. M. Dhondy was the successful bowler and he took 6 wickets at the cost of 59 runs.

F. K. F. Nariman made a tall score of 69 and Dr. Gurtu took 3 wickets for 48 runs.

Scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS CLUB (1ST INNINGS.

C. M. Rana b. Dhondy 28; C. N. Mehta l.b.w., b. Havewala 41; B. Patel l.b.w. (n b. Havewala 18; Dr. Gurtu l.b.w. b. Dhondy 27; G. Bhagwandas st. Engineer, b. Dhondy 23; S. C. Sheth b. Dhondy 0; Chandarana c Sorabji b Gai 10; S. P. Kapadia l.b.w. b. Dhondy 21; U. M. Merchant, not out 5; H. K. Shah run out 2. H. H. Doshi b. Dhondy. 0. Extras 7. Total 182.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

L.B. Gai 1—49, J.F. Havewalla 2—48, F.K.F. Nariman 0—19, P. M. Dhondy 6—59.

PARSEE GYMKHANA (1ST INNINGS.

F. K. F. Nariman c. Patel b. Chandarana 69; J.A. Dadyseth b. Doshi 24; F. E. Kapadia c. Shah b. Dr. Gurtu 26; B. J. Spencer b. Dr. Gurtu 10; D. K. Kapadia c. Rana b. Gurtu 5; G. P. Engineer (not out) 5; J. F. Havewala c. Chandarana b. Bhagwandas 2; H. E. Mistry c. and b. Bhagwandas 9; P. M. Dhondy not out 15; E. B. Gai did not bat, S. K. Sorabji did not bat. Extras 12. Total 177.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. Bhagwandas 2—28, Dr. Gurtu 3—48, C. N. Mehta 0—22, S. C. Sheth 0—3, C. M. Rana 0—15, H. H. Doshi 1—27, Chandarana 1—22.

PARSI GYM. VS. ELPHINSTONE C.C.

The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the Elphinstone C.C. by a big margin on Saturday.

Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C. FIRST INNINGS.

D. P. Tata st. Engineer b. Dhondy 34; F. Pedder b. E. Gai 0; H. P. Printer C. T. Contractor, b. J. Havewala 7; K. K. Tarapore c. Engineer, b. Jamshetji 12; H. J. Vajifdar b. Jamsetji 6; B. E. Kapadia c. Contractor b. Jamsetji 29; H. P. Mistry b. Dhondy 0; J. S. Lawyer not out 32; E. S. Mistry c. F.K.F. Nariman, b. Jamsetji 0; A. M. Captain run out 0, N. N. Contractor c. F. K. F. Nariman, b. Jamsetji 11. Extras 1. Total 132.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. F. Havewala 1—13, E. Gai 1—33, R. J. Jamsetji 5—61, P. M. Dhondy 2—8, F.K.F. Nariman 0—16.

PARSEE GYM. FIRST INNINGS.

T. K. Contractor st. Pedder, b. Captain 59; G. A. Dadyseth b Captain 57; F. K. F. Nariman c. Tata, b. Captain 30, J. H. Wadia l.b.w. b. Mistry 23; D. K. Kapadia b. Captain 0; M. P. Engineer, b. Printer 23; P. K. Mistry, not out 8; J. F. Havewala b. Mistry 8; R. J. Jamsetji b. Captain 9. M. Dhondy and C. B. Gai did no bat. Extras 11. Total 228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. G. Vajifdar 0—38, B. E. Kapadia 0—10, E. S. Mistry 2—47, K. K. Tarapore 0—34, A. M. Captain 5—57, H. P. Printer 1—31.

B. E. S. T. CO. VS. ISLAM GYM.

The B. E. S. T. were defeated by the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday. The Islam Gymkhana batting first declared at 209 for 5 wickets, Heptullah, Barodawalla and Yusoof Ismail contributing 67, 59 and 41 respectively.

The B. E. S. T. were all out for 124, Fairman and Langrana (Capt.) making 36 and 21 respectively. A. A. Peerbhoy bagged 4 wickets for 26 runs.

On Sunday they were engaged in an encounter with H.M.s Customs Athletic Club by whom they were defeated comfortably.

The Customs made 265. (C. Milne 57, J. Abres, 25, Clarke (Capt.) 48, Sayed M. H. 38. Abrahams M. 49.) Peerbhoy took 5 for 97 and Heptullah 2 for 13.

The Islam Gymkhana were all out for 101. Habib Khairaz made 36 and Akbar Peerbhoy 27 (not out). Diwekar and Clarke captured 5 and 3 wickets.

HINDU GYM. "B" VS. MAHOMEDANS.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" team played against the Young Mahomedans at the Esplanade Maidan. The Hindus declared for 9 at 37, only Dossa A. J. making a two-digit score of 10.

A. M. Fathdra took 2 wickets for 20, and Shaikh M. A. 7 for 12.

The Young Mahomedans replied with 51, A. P. Mansuri contributing 27. Penkar took 5 for 25 and B.K. Shah 2 for 4.

In their second innings the Hindu Gymkhana declared at 69 for 6 wickets, Dossa A. J. 13, Shah B. K. 20.

Thus the Young Mahomedans won the match on the score of their first innings.

PERSIAN C. C. VS. HINDU GYM.

The Persian Cricket Club were the visitors on Sunday at the Hindu Gymkhana.

The Persian C.C. scored 116; J. Coomana 32, E. Wadia 29. M. B. Pathare and R. J. Gharat took 3 wickets each for loss of 20 and 26 runs only.

The Hindu Gymkhana made the score of 288, thus winning the match. Good batting performances were given by M. R. Pai, S. D. Aras, A. J. Gharat, (Capt.) and M. A. Telang who made scores of 47, 52, 57 (retd.) and 36 respectively. Driver took 3 wickets for 57 runs.

NOT SO BAD AS IT IS PAINED

Mr. Hussainbhai A. Laljee Defends Managing Agency System

In the course of his speech defending the Managing Agency System, Mr. Hussanbhai Laljee said in the Legislative Assembly:

My friends here made speeches from which you can see very well that there are only two alternatives; either not have any industry or, if you have industries nationalise everything. But I do believe that none of those gentlemen who preached that sincerely believed that. We do want industries to flourish and it is in the interest of the country, of capitalists and of labour and of agriculturists and of one and all. It is only that point on which I feel sincerely that I should draw the attention of my Honourable friends. I quite agree with many of the remarks that my Honourable friend Mr. Pant made that a lot of improvements are necessary. A good deal of improvements has been proposed in this Bill, and I do feel that when we come to the clauses we shall certainly look into the merits. But after all is said and done I hope and trust that my Honourable friends will admit that the Managing Agency system is not so bad as has been described.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

With regard to the Managing Agency I wish to draw the attention of this House to one important question and that is this. You may do away with it but a Managing Agency in most cases is a firm. I know that in most cases it does happen that a son succeeds his father and for that reason I do not like that system entirely. But if it were a firm in which those who have been working in the interests of the firm, those who have been working in the mills, those who have been working in the factories, are included from time to time as partners, and if these people succeed in the firm as partners, it is that experienced management which we require.

If it is a firm it will always carry that weight with the banking world that it deserves. I do feel that up to now a large number of industrial concerns have not the public money but group money either of the Managing Agents or of the Directors. Therefore, again unless and until the public come forward with a majority of subscribed capital into the affairs you cannot insist upon having a Managing Director because he must have money. Who is going to lend to one individual, and how is the Managing Director going to guarantee a bank? It would not work; and, therefore, if you have firms and in the firms if you take partners who have been working in the concern, and if the shareholders take pretty good care to see that in the constitution of the Managing Agents in their general meetings they make rules by which every one of the partners of the firm should be such persons who have got experience of the working of the firm, I am sure the Managing Agency system will not be unsuccesful.

We have instances in India of many good English firms and European firms in which the partners have not been members of the family, but persons who have risen from the lowest ranks and have become the greatest men. Take for instances Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. My old father said that Mr. James Mackey when he first came to Bombay, came as an employee on Rs. 250 a month; and afterwards he rose to be no less a person than Lord Inchcape, the Managing Director of the P. and O. and B. I. Steam Navigation Company, one of the largest combines in shipping and holding a large number of coal and jute and other interests and a partner of Mackinnon Macknzie and Company, Managing Agents. Therefore, my appeal is that we ought to consider the position in that way and we ought to make our move in that direction if we really wish that our country should industrialise as soon as possible.

BRITAIN'S BASE AT SINGAPORE

Fleets That Guard British Interests

LONDON, (By Mail).

"The Times", which is now publishing a series of articles from a special Correspondent in Singapore on the British Naval Base here, publishes a leading article on the reasons for establishing the base there.

"Ever since the British Government decided some fourteen years ago to establish a first-class naval base at Singapore it has been the fashion in various quarters to mis-interpret that action as indicating either a British deep-laid intention to adopt an aggressive policy in the Far East, or British measures to counteract equally deep-laid aggressive intention detected in other Powers", states the article. "Both interpretations are equally far from the truth."

"The base has been developed at Singapore simply and solely in continuance of the well-established British policy of ensuring that the British Navy shall be enabled to operate in any part of the world in which there are British interests to be defended.

"Naval bases are never complete to-day", continues the article, "because they are always changing and developing to meet modern requirements. 'As an instance of this, the paper cites the case of the naval ports on the South Coast, no longer ideally placed . . . Similarly in the Far East Hong-Kong may well be no longer the best place for the principal repairing base of the British Fleet'.

INCREASE IN WARSHIPS' SIZE.

The article continues by declaring that the 'inordinate' growth in the size of warships has necessarily caused a similar increase in the size and cost of their bases. 'It is therefore desirable to limit so far as possible the number of bases to be maintained, and this can only be done except at the expense of the mobility of the fleet—by so locating them that they serve as many different potential theatres of action as possible.

'Singapore is roughly half-way between India and Australia, two of the most important units of the Empire, and it is the same distance from the China Seas, an area to and from which passes a vast volume of the sea-borne trade upon which British prosperity depends. It is thus so placed as to be capable of serving the fleets that may be called upon to defend British interests in three major spheres.

'To the British Empire it is a key position . . .' 'The scale of the works at Singapore is dictated by the scale of modern fleets rather than by any present anticipation of the need of employing them in the orient. There is no greater political significance in the construction to-day of docks at Singapore to take a 35,000 ton-man-of-war than there was forty years ago in the construction of docks at Gibraltar, Malta, Colombo, and Hong-Kong to take ships of 15,000 tons.

'But the provision of docks is no less essential to the efficiency of fleets of to-day than it was to those of the last century. And even if Singapore never sees far more than brief visit the fleet which it is to serve its importance in the scheme of imperial defence, now that it is capable of serving that fleet, remain as great as if it were to become its permanent headquarters, such as Malta is to the Mediterranean Fleet."—Reuter.

FIRST AID POSTS IN AIR RAIDS

Home Office Suggestion

LONDON, (By Mail).

Every building planned by a municipal authority in future will be constructed with a view to its possible use as a first aid post in the event of an air raid or gas attack, if a suggestion put forward by the Home Office is adopted.

The proposal is contained in a Home Office Memorandum on the Organisation of Air Raid casualties, which has just been published.

'In certain circumstances a clinic, or a cleansing station, or an institution of some kind might', it is stated, 'be made more readily adaptable to a first-aid post if this possibility were kept in mind when plans were being prepared.'

The Memorandum emphasises how important it is that plans for this work should be drawn up in detail before the emergency arises. The Memorandum is a revised version of one published in August last year.

MIDDLESBROUGH DEFEATED

Violent Alterations In First Division

LONDON, Sept. 19.

There were violent alterations in the first division table result of to-day's matches. Portsmouth and Stoke lead the table, while Manchester City, Arsenal and Liverpool had a slide down.

Aston Villa by its first defeat give way to Bury.

Middlesbrough's defeat was the most surprising. They were outplayed by the fast moving forwards, Matthews Johnson being prominent.

Stoke led four by one at the interval through Johnson, Steelee, Matthews and Johnson. Camsell netted for Middlesbrough. On resumption, Stoke made fierce raids. Camsell with a brilliant shot scored for the Middlesbrough, but it was disallowed. Then Steele for Stoke and Camsell reduced, eight minutes from the end Steele netted the Stokes sixth goal

50,000 watched the local Derby at Everton. Liverpool's shock tactics gave Everton's defence extreme difficulty. Sagar was brilliant saved well from Nieuwenhuys McDougall. On resumption Everton had narrow escapes, then gradually commanded, sustained pressure of Stevenson scoring after sixty-three minutes. Nine minutes later Dean added, and a fierce exciting struggle was witnessed.

VICTORY TO FULHAM.

At Villa Park, 50,000 spectators saw Home sides first defeat the victory deservedly going to Fulham. Both sides displayed good shots, the goalies being magnificent. Fulham secured a lead just before the interval, Perry scoring.

Then in the second half after a quarter hour's very even play, Arnold scored ten minutes from the end Perry netted the Fulham's third goal.

Tottenham seemed be in the upgrade with the goal scoring centre forward Morrison, who scored four goals before half time.

On resumption however Spurs did not finish so well. Robertson reduced for Bradford in the 77th minute. Then Willie Evans just before the end netted for the Spurs.

Bury made a sensational start, Matthews scoring after 30 seconds both sets of forwards were generally well held by the sound defences. Martin deservedly equalised for Westham in the 34th minute. At interval score was one all. On resumption Londoners' defence was subjected to severe gruelling.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Charlton 2 Birmingham 2
Chelsea 3 Westbromwich 0.
Derby 1 Preston 2.
Everton 2 Liverpool 0.
Grimsby 4 Leeds 1.
Huddersfield 2 Bolton 0.
Manchester United 1 Sheffield Wednesday 1
Portsmouth 2 Manchester City 1.
Stoke 6 Middlesbrough 2
Sunderland 4 Brentford 1.
Wolverhampton 2 Arsenal 0.

SECOND DIVISION.
Aston Villa 0 Fulham 3.
Blackburn 1 Norwich 0.
Blackpool 3 Newcastle 0
Bradford City 1 Burnley 3.
Bury 1 West Ham 1.
Chesterfield 5 Doncaster 1.
Nottingham Forest 1 Coventry 1.
Plymouth 2 Leicester 1.
Sheffield United 2 Burnsley 0.
Swansea 5 Southampton 1.
Tottenham 5 Bradford 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)
Bournemouth 3 Bristol Rovers 0.
Brighton 2 Millwall 2.
Bristol City 1 Notts County 1.
Crystal Palace 2 Card'ff 2
Exeter 2 Luton 4.
Newport 0 Gillingham 0.
Northampton 3 Torquary United 0
Queens Park Rangers 2 Clapton Orient 1.
Reading 0 Walsall 2.
Southend 2 Aldershot 2
Watford 2 Swindon 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).
Barrow 3 Rochdale 0
Carlisle 4 Crewe 0
Darlington 0 Oldham 3.
Gateshead 1 Accrington 1.
Hartlepools 3 Mansfield 0.
New Brighton 1 Tranmere 2.
Hill 1 Lincoln 1.
Southport 2 Halifax 1.
Stockport 4 Rotherham 2.
Wrexham 1 Port Vale 4
York 0 Chester 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)
Arbroath 3 St. Johnstone 1.
Celtic 1 Rangers 1.
Dundee 2 Aberdeen 2.
Dunfermline 5 Queen of South 0.
Falkirk 3 Albion 2.
Hibernian 3 Hearts 3.
Motherwell 5 Hamilton 2
Partick 6 Clyde 0.
St. Mirren 3 Kilmarnock 2.
Third Lanark 1 Queen Park 2.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS
Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	9 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13.50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	23 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL
Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 30

LORD BRABOURNE TO ARRIVE ON 29TH

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne will arrive in Bombay by the P. and O. S. S. "Strathmore" on Tuesday, 29th September 1936, at 12 noon. They will disembark at 12-40 p.m. and leave Ballard Pier station at 1-15 p.m. by Special Train. Accommodation is being reserved on Ballard Pier station Platform for those who may wish to meet them on arrival.

On arrival at Kirkee station at 4-35 p.m., they will be met by the Hon'ble Members and Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the Chief Secretary to Government, The Commissioner, C.D., the Commander, Poona (I) Brigade Area, the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, the Collector of Poona and the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

RHEUMATISM BACKACHE
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 6, 1992.
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 4, 1355.
Parsi: Farvardin 16, 1306
Hightide: 2-38; 14-16
Lowtide: 8-20; 20-24.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset 6h. 37m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, September 23.

Meeting of the Indian Progressive Group at Green's at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Vakil will talk on "The Lines on which the future Indo-British Trade Agreement should be based with special reference to the Interests of India."

SHREE SAHITYA SANSAD.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad Sjt. Durgashankar K. Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "History of Gujarat from Mulraj to Bhima I" at the St. Xavier's College Gujarati Institute to-day (Monday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) Mr. Ambalal B. Jani will preside.

SADANAND TELUGU PATHSHALA

8-30 p.m. Bhajan by students of above Pathshala at Mariamma Temple 9th Kamathipura lane 9-30 p.m. Temperance 'Skit' by the students at the same place.

NEW G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

A meeting of the workers working at V. T. Station and offices will be held, under auspices of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, on Monday at 5-45 p.m. in the Tiffin rooms of the Accounts Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, when Mr. S. Guruswami, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will address on "Retrenchment and duty of Railway workers".

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Two Hearts in Harmony" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Marriage of Corbal." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Lights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"13 Hours by Air" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq-Ezra" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Time as usual.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

LAMINGTON ROAD S. G. MANDAL.

7-30 p.m. Mela by Hind Vijaya Tarun Mela 10 p.m. Powada by G. D. Dixit.

DELISLE ROAD S. G. MANDAL.

9 p.m. Physical culture Demonstration by Methipat Yuvak Mandal.

LALBAG S. G. MANDAL.

8 p.m. Mr. T. R. Lele's lecture on "Congress Manifesto" Jinabhai P. Joshi to preside.
9 p.m. Mela by Rashid Man Bala Mela.

TULSIDAS TEJPAL CHAWL S. G. MANDAL.

7 p.m. Mantrajagar; 8-30 p.m. Powada Gayan, Mr. Mulay.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

9 p.m. Lecture in Hindi on 'Bhakti' by Syt. B. N. Panda.
10 p.m. Musical Entertainment by L. R. Murty.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY.

6-30 p.m. Lecture by K. A. Padhye on Attitude of Bhagavat Purana towards Buddhism.
9-30 p.m. Playing on Violin by Prof. Shastri of Belgaum.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

9-30 p.m. Kirtan by H.B.P. Govinda Buva Devji.

BY RASHTRA SAHIR G. D. DIXIT

3 p.m. D.G.T. High School Badam Lane, Girgaon, 10 p.m. Chunam Lane, Lamington Road.

Y. M. H. A.G. U. MANDAL.

8-30 p.m. Lokamanya Mela.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

Harijan Mela by R. Balamitra Mandal.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Educational Films.

Governor Lunches With R. W. I. T. Club

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ganeshkhind, Sept. 19.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., at the Turf Club House.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Races in State.

The following dined at Government House:—Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, Mr. C. D. Dady, Mr. N. M. Morris, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. C. C. Gulliland, Sir Kenneth Gibson, Mr. H. J. Sadler, Mr. J. Kenny, Mr. H. C. Clifton, Mr. D. Nensey, Mr. H. F. Chard, Major W. E. Merrill, Lt.-Colonel G. M. Hutton and Major H. J. Rice.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS

A Jubbulpore correspondent writes:—

"The Datta Bhajan Mandal, Jubbulpore, has awarded from the Maharashtra Vidyarthi Sahayak Nidhi a sum of Rs. 205/- as scholarships to 8 poor and deserving students of the Maharashtra community to be drawn for the full academic year. This "Maharashtra Vidyarthi Sahayak Nidhi" was started by the Datta Bhajan Mandal, in the month of January 1935, and this is the second contribution within this short period."

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NILS ASTHER—HAZEL TERRY—NOAH BEERY
Also "ST. LEGER" Race

Examine Communal Award From Muslim Point Of View

MR. PATIL'S TRIBUTE TO ANEY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, spoke on the "Congress Manifesto" at Chunam Lane on Saturday in connection with the Ganpati Utsav. Mr. P. R. Vas presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Patil gave a crushing reply to the critics of the Congress election manifesto including the Democratic Swarajists

Mr. Patil said that it was a matter of great pride to the Congress that its election manifesto had the support of Congressmen of all shades of thought, and that it had falsified the fears of Congress critics who doubted its unanimous passage through the A.I.C.C.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Aney for upholding the Congress honour by resigning from the Presidentship of the Democratic Swaraj Party, and hoped that Messrs. N. C Kelkar and Jamnadas Mehta would follow in their leader's footsteps.

Referring to the Congress position as regards the Communal Award Mr Patil said that the Congress was not prepared to displease the Muslims in the interest of the country as a whole. He asked the Hindu audience to look at the 'Award' from the Muslim point of view by putting themselves in the latter's position.

As a majority community, continued the lecturer, it was the duty of the Hindus to make greater sacrifices than other communities in the cause of Swaraj. But it was no use carrying a one-sided agitation against the 'Award.'

Concluding Mr. Patil said there were only two ways before the people. One leading to freedom and the other to slavery. It was upto them to make their choice. He hoped, however, that they would choose the path of freedom by casting their votes for the Congress candidates; for, to oppose the Congress was to be with Government.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

A bright sun shone throughout the week-end and it was a very pleasant time for completing cricket fixture. Plans beyond Santa Cruz went through many fixtures, but Bandra and Santa Cruz joined in their festival celebration.

Saturday being a Bank holiday, from the very early hours of the morning the heavy footsteps of pilgrims and the hoots of motor horns disturbed the heavy slumberers of the vicinity. At about 8 a.m. both up and down trains unloaded crowds at the Bandra Railway Station.

Sunday dawned with a greater surprise for Bandra. The crowds were ten times larger than those that had visited the shrine last Sunday. Looking at the whole scene, I estimate the crowd to be about 65,000 yesterday. The Church was packed to an extent that made things difficult for one to even move his hands. Masses were said from early hours, the last mass commencing at 11 a.m. and finishing at 1-15 p.m. The Bombay Broadcasting station relayed this mass, at the start the announcer gave a brief description of this shrine in English as well as Hindustani.

The evening saw a greater crowd all in the festival spirit moving about the fair. Thanks to the excellent Police arrangements saw things went through smoothly . . . . at last the Bandra Feast is over, I am sure every body had a rollicking time . . . In any way you bet I had.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

The Ganpati festival has already commenced, and I am told will last for a complete week. Most of our Suburban sea shores will present scenes worth admiring, for before the immersion of the Ganpatis and the Gauris, dance will take place that remind me of the good old days when India was young.

I am told that the Chembur Residents' Association, Hindu Section, are to celebrate this festival for 10 days. As at present there is no direct service from Sion Station to this Hindu Colony, Chembur, the Bandra Bus Service is to run a regular service for 10 days carrying passengers at the rate of as. 4 per head. This service will start from the early hours of the morning and will continue till the late hours of the night. . . I am sure this will be a boon to the public.

HELP CONGRESS IN ELECTIONS

Reorganisation Of Nationalist Christians Party

The following is the Annual Report of the National Christian Party:—

In January 1932 Government paid our Party the compliment of declaring it illegal along with all other similar organisation suspected of being connected with the Indian National Congress. Although it is now something like two years since the ban was removed, unfortunately no efforts to revive the Party organisation were made till the imminence of the coming Elections to the Provincial Legislature brought home to our members the need for re-organising ourselves if we are to play an effective part in public life and do our duty to the Congress and the Country.

SPIRIT ALIVE.

Although the Party, as stated above, has for some time past not been functioning as a regularly organised body, the spirit of the Party has been alive in the hearts of its members, and Party activities have been continued to be carried on. Several of our members rendered yeoman's service to the Congress during the C. D. Movement.

Again during the Assembly Elections two years ago members of the Party took an active part in the Election campaign on behalf of the Congress candidates, The Party has also participated in public receptions given to prominent Congressmen, as well as in public meetings held and nationalist propaganda carried on by the Congress in this City. Members of the Party also put up a fight against Communal electorates and strongly supported the efforts made at the Unity Conference and elsewhere to have the Communal Award set aside.

PLACE IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

Our Party has the distinction of being the only Christian political organisation in this City. By the readiness for public service shown by its members, and its absolutely non-communalistic character it has made its mark and won a place for itself in public esteem. Now that the Party is being organised on a more systematic basis, we trust it will continue to receive the full support of the nationalistic minded Christian public, and that our members will maintain the tradition for self-less public service and make their contribution to the national cause and the freedom of our country.

BOMBAY LEGISLAIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Venkatrao's Candidature

Mr. M. Venkatrao, J.P., is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House in the Reformed Legislature) from Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District.

STABBING OUTRAGE IN CITY

A stabbing outrage took place during the week-end.

Dudram Nandam aged about 28 years was stabbed by an unknown man while going along Gowalia Tank Road on Saturday evening at about 7-30 p.m.

He was removed in an unconscious condition to the J. J. Hospital where he expired within 15 minutes after admission.

Inquest over the body will be held on Monday.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Khadi Hundis in circulation from to-day.

Khadi Hundis worth Re. 1 to Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 will be in circulation from to-day.

Khaddar may be purchased in exchange for these Hundis from any of the certified Bhandars in Bombay and suburbs.

Khadi Hundis may be had from:

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, Hughes Road;

(2) Gujarati Stri Sahakari Stores, Sandhurst Road;

(3) Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road;

(4) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

The following are the only A. I. S. A. Certified Bhandars in the City of Bombay:

(1) Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road;

(2) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, and

(3) Maharashtra Charkha Sangh, Khadi Bhandar, Dadar.

REMARKABLE SHOW OF ARCHERY & YOGA

Prof. Yeshpal's Performance In Aid Of Victims Of Famine And Flood

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prof. Yeshpal, who is well-known throughout India as a great archer, will give an exhibition of his remarkable feats of archery at Sir Cawasji Jahangir Hall on 29th instant.

Prof. Yashpal has travelled in many parts of India where his feats have evoked appreciation.

The main performances of Prof. Yashpal's programme are as follows:

Underground Samadhi for 14 solid hours which is the work of extraordinary skill, burning candle can be put off with an arrow without causing it to fall down, shooting moving fish looking at its reflection in the mirror below like great archer Arjun. Blindfolded by any of the audience Prof. Yashpal can copy out the matter written on the black-board in any of the world's language and reproducing it exact copy on the board again all blindfolded, putting a garland round the neck with an arrow, stopping the beating of the pulse and the heart with the help of 'Pranayama', walking on the burning coal with some of the members of the audience, etc.

The whole income of Prof. Yashpal's performances is to be dedicated to the suffering people of Behar and U. P.

INVALUABLE SERVICES FOR COMMUNAL UPLIFT

Tributes To Memory Of Late Mrs. Shirinbai Cama

Resolutions placing on the records of the Parsi Panchayat the innumerable services rendered by late Mrs. Shirinbai A. Cama, and conveying the condolence to the members of her family were passed at a meeting held at the C. J. Hall on Sunday evening, Mr. M. P. Kharegat presiding. A large number of Parsi ladies were present.

After several speakers spoke on the qualities of head and heart of late Mrs. Cama who devoted her entire life to the uplift of the community, another resolution to collect funds for erecting a memorial to honour her memory was adopted in the meeting.

Messages of sympathy from Sir Nasarvanji Choksy and the Parsi Anjuman Sabhas from different parts of India, were read over at the outset. With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

TWO INJURED IN MOTOR SMASH

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A municipal lamp-post featured again in another car smash-up near the Charni Road Railway station on Saturday evening. Two persons are stated to have been seriously injured and two others it appears escaped with minor injuries.

The car which belonged to Mr. V. S. Kamath, Manager of a hotel at Frere Road, was proceeding towards Walgeshwar, when it dashed into the municipal lamp-guard near the Charni Road on Princess Street, The driver of the car was thrown out and two people including a boy received, it is stated, serious injuries. The manager of the hotel escaped with minor injuries.

BOY KILLED AT BHENDY BAZAR

While crossing the road a five-year-old boy was crushed to death by a lorry at Bhendy Bazar. The body of the boy was removed to the morgue and the Pydhonie Police are making inquiries. The City Coroner will hold an inquest on the boy to-day (Monday).

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Khadi Hundis

In celebration of the 68th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the All-India Spinners' Association, have urged the public to buy more Khadi during the Gandhi Jayanti week which commences to-day.

As a facility to those customers, who may not find time to go to the Khadi Bhandar just when they have enough money on hand, the All-India Spinners' Association have issued Hundis of denomination of Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and one rupee each, and volunteers will go round the city, selling these Hundis. These Hundis can be presented at any of the following Khadi Bhandars, and Khaddar of equivalent value obtained from these Bhandars: The A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi; the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Vitthalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, in the city of Bombay, and the Santa Cruz Khadi Bhandarfi Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz, and the Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar, in the suburbs.

Abandon The Idea!

It is a matter for satisfaction so far as it goes, that the Commissioner of Police has postponed the enforcement of 24-hour Silence Zone for the motorists in the Fort area. The vast majority of the citizens and almost all of the visitors to Bombay, who are considerable in number, would feel relieved at the postponement. There are doubtless reckless motorists in the city. But are there not reckless pedestrians, who, in the first instance, need some kind of warning through the motor horn? As for the road-hogs, they represent the erring section among the motorists and in every class and group of persons, there are similar erring sections. For them only black-jacking in the courts of law is the effective method to make them more sensible. But, to say that the 24-hour silence zone is necessary because motorists are reckless, is stretching the issue rather far. For no one can argue that all the motorists in the city or even the majority of them are road-hogs, notwithstanding, however, that there may be occasions when a motorist has to speed up.

What Is The Remedy?

Recent observation indicates that many of the accidents are due to inadequate facilities for the pedestrians, dangerous curves on roads and in some cases defective vehicles, which deserve to be thrown on the scrap-heap. A fact, which has, however, escaped the attention of those who have shown much concern for the pedestrians, is the utter inadequacy of the police force in the city. This aspect, more than educating the public and the pedestrians about road-sense, requires the attention of those responsible for an effective maintenance of law and order. It has been in the experience of the present writer that one police officer on duty at the police station finds sometimes work too much to cope with. This inadequacy of the police force is bound to grow to serious dimensions, as people take to speedier modes of conveyance day by day. In short, better pavements, more safety islands, elimination of dangerous curves (for instance, on the Hornby Vellard), and an adequate police force would help a long way in combating the menace of road accidents in the city. Until then, any attempt at creating a 24-hour silence zone in any part of the city, will smack of piecemeal legislation, which like an ill wind blows nobody good. And till then the scheme of a 24-hour silence zone can be safely pigeon-holed.

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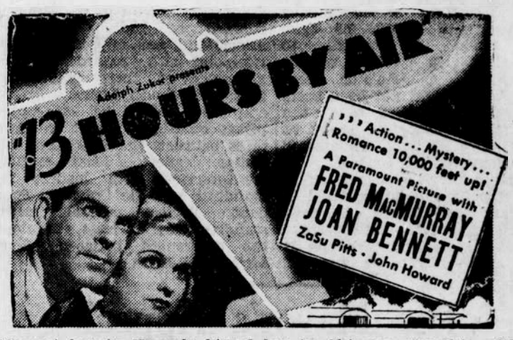

He met her in Newark, kissed her in Chicago, Fought with her in Omaha and married her in 'Frisco.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1936

TRIBUTE TO SATYAGRAHA

The receptions accorded to the South African Delegation by the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Imperial Citizenship Association and the Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were all marked by perfect cordiality on the part of guests and hosts alike. It is to be hoped that such cordiality will be maintained throughout the Delegations' stay in India. It is also to be hoped that the Delegation's visit to this country will lead to results that will ensure permanent cordiality between South Africa and India. Whether or not there is any legitimate ground for this latter hope at this stage it is to be remembered that the visit is, in the words of the leader of the Delegation, a mission of courtesy and goodwill, that it is in response to an invitation from India and that, therefore, we must throughout extend to our hosts the warm hospitality which is the ancient tradition of our country. If that is done, it may do some good to both countries but it cannot do any harm to either.

Significant Contrast

It is significant and pleasing to note that at every reception Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Deputation, paid a warm tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, as if a tribute to him were one to the country itself. Nor was it a conventional or vague tribute. With an unconventionality that is remarkable for the leader of a responsible delegation, he singled out from among Gandhiji's numerous services, his evolution of the doctrine of Satyagraha which, he said, "has done so much to raise him in the world's estimation." A Minister from South Africa could not be expected to have commended merely the theoretical or academic aspect of Satyagraha. He fully understood and appreciated the efficacy of Satyagraha in the solution of social or political problems and in promoting non-violence. He deliberately refused to misrepresent the cult of Satyagraha, to give it a bad name only to condemn it. On the contrary he was justly proud of the fact that the great philosophy was developed by its propounder in South Africa. His attitude towards Gandhiji and Satyagraha is in happy contrast with that of the Government in India, who have missed no opportunity of misrepresenting Satyagraha as "a subversive" campaign that deserves ruthless repression and we trust it will also be an eye-opener to our Liberal friends who are apt to echo the views of officials in this respect. An unsolicited, deliberate, and ungrudging tribute from a responsible statesman to the doctrine as a world force, as one calculated to raise both Gandhiji and India in the estimation of the world should hearten those in India who believe in the cause and have suffered and are suffering for it.

Heart-To-Heart Talk

At the first receptions in India there was naturally little, if any, reference to specific grievances of Indians in South Africa. But merely because the Delegation has come on a mission of courtesy and goodwill, it should not to be supposed that the visit is to be nothing more than a round of dinners and lunches, sight-seeing trips and exchange of conventional compliments. That would be a waste of the Delegation's time and public money. The Delegation must be shown India as she really is, not as she is described by unsympathetic and prejudiced non-Indian writers or even by officials in India. The Delegation should in particular be enabled by Indians clearly to understand and appreciate their viewpoint with regard to the grievances of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa. To this end there should be on appropriate occasions heart to heart talks between the Delegation and Indian leaders. Most essential are interviews with leaders like Gandhiji and the Congress President. Perfect mutual understanding may at least, minimise the differences between South Africa and India.

The Mayor's Appeal

We hope the report regarding the famine conditions in the Presidency, which was recently presented by the Mayor to the Famine Relief Committee, will impress upon both the Government and the public the urgent necessity of organising relief. The conclusions arrived at by the Mayor after an exhaustive study of the situation are that, "over a greater part of the Presidency, the earlier crops have largely failed and that the recent rains have only partially improved the situation. In a matter where human life and the preservation of the agricultural wealth of the country is concerned, delay might be dangerous and the relief may come too late." In the face of this categorical warning it will be criminal to postpone taking the necessary steps in the matter of relief. We are glad to note in this connection that the Mayor's Famine Relief Committee has already appointed an Executive Committee to collect funds and organise relief. It appears that a sum of rupees three lakhs is immediately wanted for those districts where the condition is most acute and we appeal to the public to send in their contributions without any delay. We also urge upon the Government not to fight shy of the word famine any longer (as they seem to be doing all these days), and to hasten to put their famine relief machinery into operation before it is too late. In this connection we commend to the special attention of the public the prompt action taken, in response to Sirdar Vallabhbhai's appeal, by the Ahmedabad District Flood Relief Committee and the Gujarat Flood Relief Committee to place Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively at the disposal of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee which has already commenced the work of organising relief. Relief work in Gujarat cannot, therefore, be left in safer and more efficient hands than those of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee. The Mayor's Committee should, therefore, concentrate its efforts, mainly, towards providing relief in famine-striken areas in other parts of the Presidency and we have, no doubt, the public will respond to the Mayor's appeal as promptly and generously as the Ahmedabad and Gujarat Flood Relief Committee have responded to the Sardar's appeal.

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti, which is to be celebrated in Bombay and elsewhere during the next few days, has for years past been an occasion for special efforts to increase the sales of Khaddar, as that is one of the causes most dear to Gandhiji. Such efforts should, of course, be made this year too; but it is decidedly better to widen them so as to popularise the use also of many other village industries in view of Gandhiji himself having taken up the work of promoting many village industries. This extended method of celebrating the Jayanti puts an additional responsibility on the public and also on those bodies which seek to promote village industries. These bodies should make special efforts to popularise products of village industries and the public to patronise them.

PROPOSED NEW ARTS COLLEGE

"A Vindication"

(From A Correspondent.)

The article by "Observateur" in the "Chronicle" of the 19th instant on this subject was rather amusing; "Observateur's" charge against me of bungling is rebutted by his own bungled reading of the former note written by me in the matter. Evidently "Observateur" wan's to quibble over a subject by placing his own interpretation on what has been said in the matter.

Work Of Foreign Missions.

No suggestion has been made against the "actual" value of utility, not to say (the) "intrinsic merits" of the two Colleges run in Bombay by foreign missions, for both of which the writer has probably more real respect and appreciation than "Observateur," having had a very close connection with them. To them goes the credit of having started educational institutions at a time when we badly needed them and when we (Indians) would not have been able to do so ourselves. But should that give us such an inferiority complex as to want to depend on them for ever and does it deny us the righteous pride that we may take in the establishment of similar institution of our own? If this be "mischevious" as "Observateur" states it was equally "mischievous" of us to have started the Swadeshi Movement when foreign goods of good quality were available, or to have insisted on the nationalisation of the Government when competent foreign men and systems were available. The pride that every Indian should rightly have in his own indigenous products, systems and institutions, does not stamp him as having "the anti-foreigners' complex" nor does it amount to "sectarian propaganda" a true nationalistic outlook cannot be misinterpreted as a "sectarian outlook" even for the sake of quibbling arguments.

Past Attempts.

Probably "Observateur" and many others are unaware of the various attempts that have been made in the past to establish a private Indian managed College in Bombay by educationist, and public-spirited citizens who pride themselves on their nationalistic outlook. If we congratulate the Sikhs on having done so, that does not imply that they have done so to "spite the Bombay philanthropists"—and the fact that well-known educationalists and citizens of Bombay considered it desirable to establish such an institution in Bombay leaves "Observateur's" solitary opinion that "a city like Bombay is unsuitable for the locality (location?) of an institution" beyond the pale of consideration.

The fact that Dr. Ambedkar has succeeded in getting together a very competent and experienced staff, even though the remuneration may not be very promising to begin with, proves "Observateur's" theory of the "idealism of teaching although it happens to disprove his unfounded statements and arguments, which he would not have advanced had he understood the facts properly.

Finally if "Observateur" wants to have a personal dig against Dr. Ambedkar or against the "depressed" classses or their conversion, he would be well advised to do so frankly, without making an unnecessary and mischievous hit against a very desirable attempt to establish an institution of which every true nationalist should be proud.

Pharmaceutical Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reply to interpellations put by Sheth Govind Dass in the Legislative Assembly, regarding inter-provincial barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical and drug industry, Mr. Lloyd, the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, fully admitted on behalf of Government, the existence of such barriers, but seemed to be reluctant to take any initiative to remove these barriers. Such a reply is, I am afraid, disappointing, especially when it comes soon after the Viceroy's declaration of inter-provincial policy in this respect.

2. Addressing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on 28th August last, His Excellency Lord Linlithgow very pertinently quoted from the report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms as follows:

"Whatever criticisms may have been levelled in the past against an excessive centralisation of Government in India, they can have little application to the facilities thereby created for the pooling of ideas and of method so as to enable the whole of India to benefit from the administrative experience of every part. It would be deplorable

(Continued on page 8)

Our European Letter

Causes Of Spanish Revolt: Titulescu's Exit: Orientation In Poland

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, September 9.

The civil war in Spain remains a main issue of interest and anxiety in Europe. The suddeness with which the armed clash broke out has led, with the inevitable concentration of concern in the run of the fight, to an eclipse of attention to its original causes. The latter, however, is an important factor and one of extensive significance. The background to the struggle is closely supplied by the Spanish economy and its impress on broad sections.

Wealthy But Backward

Spain though potentially a wealthy land, has remained greatly in a backward state with a system falling heavily on the peasantry and acting as a check alike to industrial advance and agricultural expansion. Leaving out Russia, Spain has the largest land area among the European States. With a population of 24 millions it has only 50 inhabitants per square kilometre as against 260 in Great Britain. Close to 60 per cent are engaged in agriculture. But only 40 per cent. of the land is actually in use, out of which, again, a quarter lies fallow every year. Land ownership is controlled by small, but powerful groups. Senor Castrillo, the Spanish economist, himself a Conservative, estimates that one million owners possess 6 million hectares of land, while 100,000 possess over 12 million hectares. An ill-calculated system of protection on goods has been combined alike with restriction of production and limitation of scientific methods and reforms, keeping up prices, and benefitting but few. The process of subletting land has been greatly in vogue, creating a long series and a large number of middlemen; a dead weight on agriculture and standing as a reflex both of the country's backwardness and of industrial stagnation. The landless agricultural workers have been increasing and their number is estimated at over two millions. Wages paid to these are extremely low, calculated at about a shilling a day for hours of work extending to 12 and even more. Parts of the year they are without any resources. The last census showed 45 per cent as illiterate.

Radical Reaction

These conditions and the desire to break away from them contributed greatly to the reaction against conservative forces that found expression twice in recent period, the last of which brought to office the Government of Senor Azana, holding the line of democratic extension. The fear that this course will become assertive has brought the challenge from the conservative groups with greatly medieval outlook in Spain and the army officers closely bound with them. The latter in Spain are represented by a numerically high number proportionately. The Spanish army, for instance, keeping three times as many officers per man as one French army. Fearing the course of social changes the rebels decided to strike quickly making headway and gaining keen encouragement from certain external sides in which connection the names of Italy and Germany have held prominent positions. Italian and German interests are linked with anxiety for their own internal systems from definite viewpoint and considerations of strategical advantages, Italian aim in association with the latter is seen principally with concern by Britain and German by France.

Foreign Aid To Rebels

The strength of the opposing forces in Spain, territorially, is now fairly even. The insurgents, however, have the advantages of holding Spanish Morocco, of having experienced officers and of gaining aid from some external sources of direct military value which considerably enhances the utility of the hold over Morocco. Various reports refer to continued active aid in the form of supply of planes and pilots to the insurgents being made by Italy and Germany. The Italian move now also bears the idea of not letting Germany steal a march over Italy. There is strong opinion entertained by various experienced observers that without external aid to the insurgents the Government forces will be able to hold up the insurgents and assert ultimately. But the question of non-intervention still remains unsettled and uncertain. Portugal also keeps considerable reserve to the line of non-interference and reports indicate retention of contacts between the Salazar dictatorship in Lisbon and rebel headquarters. It is doubted whether France will or can stay very passive in the situation. The attitude of Britain is seen as one of much hesitancy which acts as a check on France and is taken with certain encouragement by Germany. Meanwhile, the rebels have gained a strategical position of considerable importance in the advance on Irum, whose fall was reported two days back.

The Socialist Government

This has also been followed with Largo Caballero, the Socialist leader, assuming the leadership of the Madrid Government. Caballero besides Premiership, holds in the new Cabinet also the portfolio of the War Office. The history of developments indicates as well delay in timely reforms leading to quick and sharp eruptions and check to a course of tempered alterations involving quick radicalisation. The position now with the coming of the Caballero Govern-

(Continued on Page 15.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BIHAR'S WOES

Bihar verily seems to have incurred Nature's wrath, from the way the province is being visited by one calamity after another. During the last three years, the earthquake and the repeated floods have wrought havoc with most parts of the province and the plight of the people is really most pitiable. It is evident that something must be immediately done to prevent the encroachment of the floods in future and this task will naturally require the services of experts. The problem is almost colossal and the best engineering brains in India and abroad will have to be requisitioned to solve what virtually amounts to a life and death issue for the people of Bihar. As Babu Rajendra Prasad has rightly pointed out in this connection, no cost can be considered too great for this object. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Bihar Government will lose no time in taking all the necessary steps in this matter, and safeguarding the future welfare of the province.

SUBSTANTIATE OR WITHDRAW

Sir Henry Craik has been definitely contradicted again as regards the allegation that the volunteers of the Hindustan Seva Dal were taught rifle drill. It will be recalled that the Hindustan Seva Dal was—and still is—one of those institutions from which the ban of illegality was not removed after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience. Invited in the Assembly to defend the ban, Sir Henry after much ado based his case on the allegation referred to. He was promptly challenged by the Dal authorities and by M.L.A.'s in successive sessions. He kept on being vague about it but at last was compelled to cite a specific instance. That instance which related to Benares has been characterised by the Commandant concerned as "baseless". Now there are only two alternatives before the Home Member. He should either prove the Commandant to be wrong or, if only for the sake of decency, withdraw the allegation as also the ban. We hope some Congress M.L.A. will draw "the attention of the the Home Member" to the Seva Dal Commandant's denial.

DICTATORSHIP FOR JINNAH?

It is not clear from the Simla telegram whether the Central Muslim Parliamentary Board has authorised Mr. Jinnah to take dictatorial disciplinary steps "as he may think proper" against cases of insubordination and so on among the members of the Central Board or of the Provincial Board. For, we have an idea that "insubordination, disloyalty or defiance of the principles" is a little more certain to take place among the latter than among the former. And we wonder if it was at all right for Mr. Jinnah to accept a position, which, he should have definitely insisted, ought to belong to, say the Executive, subject to the approval of the Central Board. The resolution, we regret to have to say it, is rather disappointing.

NOT HEARTENING

Mr. Jinnah's review of the progress of the activities of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board is, also, not heartening. The Bombay Board may be "in full vigour." But is the personnel of the Board quite healthy according to the fundamental ideas of the Muslim League Manifesto? The two Provinces that do count do not provide ground for optimism. In Bengal the Board is dominated by reactionaries with Mr. Jinnah's consent. The position in the Punjab, he himself admits, is unsatisfactory and urgently needs his presence. But why is he going to the North-Western Frontier Province? Is it to help the Congress candidates or set up his own against them? Incidentally, we note that the Raja of Naupara has been co-opted a member of the Central Board. This is the gentleman who, exactly a week earlier, had presided over a Conference called by the "National Agriculturist Party" of Oudh.

REGRETTABLE

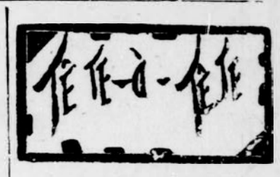
Only the Principal of the Fergusson College would consider himself deserving of any congratulation on his unfortunate and profoundly regrettable response to a recent requisition of students in connection with relief to sufferers from famine in the Bombay Presidency. Nearly 200 students submitted to him a requisition to abandon the annual social and utilise the funds for relief of famine sufferers. A large number of members of the managing committee of the social were also among the signatories. This noble and humanitarian feeling which it is the fundamental duty of a teacher to foster among his students was not welcomed by the Principal. On the contrary he actually refused the voluntary appeal of the students on the ground that the arrangements were complete and could not be abandoned—as if cancellation of a social function was worse than the miseries of fellow-human beings? We wish the Principal had realised his fundamental duty. But we do congratulate tht students on the admirable spirit of generosity that they have displayed.

RIGHT REACTIONS

One is glad to note that the courageous lead given by Mr. Aney in resigning from the Democratic Swarajya Party is being followed by others. Two other members from Berar have already resigned, and more are expected to follow suit. The secession of these leaders will now finally expose the anti-Congress character of the majority of the remaining members of the Democratic Party. It is now all the more necessary, therefore, for Congressmen of all shades of opinion to present a united front for fighting the coming elections. Conversations are said to have been already resumed between Messrs. Deo and Kelkar, and it is to be hoped that some understanding will soon be arrived at. Incidentally we note with satisfaction that Mr. Kelkar and his friends have promised their full support in making the ensuing session of the Congress a success.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Stores Department of the Government of India can do much to foster Swadeshi industries by purchasing indigenous products whenever possible and by giving expert technical advice to Indian manufacturers. It is gratifying to note in the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1935-36 that the percentage of indigenous products purchased by the Department has increased from 79 per cent. in 1933-34 to 92 per cent. in 1935-36. It is also gratifying to note that the Indianisation of the Boord has steadily progressed for the last fifteen years. Whereas there were only 2. Indian gazetted officers as against 14 non-Indian, the corresponding figures now are 43 and 21. It is clear that there is still much scope for progress both in the Indianisation of the Board and in its policy to encourage Swadeshi industries.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"He (Lord Linlithgow) will always be remembered as the first Viceroy who preferred to see villages and villagers as they are rather than as exhibits specially prepared for an occasion."

—"PIONEER."

* * * *

"Why do Governments in Europe support the agriculturist? They find that men bred on farms make a strong and efficient army in times of war"—Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar.

The Government of India should gratefully jump at the Pacifist motif for their own attitude. And Sir T. V. would feel only too highly honoured.

* * * *

In one of his Bombay speeches, Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the South African delegation, referred to Mahatma Gandhi's "great philosophy of Satyagraha which had done so much to raise him in the world's estimation."

Liberals and Government both have a right to protest that Mr. Hofmeyr is abusing the hospitality of the country and his diplomatic privileges.

In fact, a stiff note from the Governor-General-in-Council to the Government of the Union is urgently indicated in the public interests of Peace and Tranquility and Law and Order.

* * * *

Since this philosophy was developed in South Africa, India, Mr. Hofmeyr claimed, owed a debt to South Africa.

That's a rather good one

Is it as an interest on the debt that Mr. Hofmeyr regards the present disabilities of Indians?

By the way, will the British and Indian Governments take the tip and add another item to the many heavy debts that India owes to Britain and the British?

* * * *

Mr. Hofmeyr also recalled that the principle—"good government is no substitute for self-government"—for which India is fighting was first enunciated by a British Premier with reference to South Africa.

We do owe much to South Africa, we admit. But really Mr. Hofmeyr ought to be deported from this country as an agitator, an inciter of sedition and so on.

* * * *

Thus declared Sir B. L. Mitter, the Bengal Executive Councillor, addressing the Calcutta European Association:—

"The Constitution will function in Bengal, whether Congressmen help or hinder. Progress may be retarded by obstructive tactics, but the coach will not stop. The only effect will be that the obstructors will fall away by the road-side maimed and crippled."

While the Juggernaut of Bureaucracy goes on, recklessly driven by—Sir B. L. Mitter and Co!

* * * *

"Its defects and illogicalities need not embarrass us," said the worthy Knight—referring to the New Constitution, of course!—"for with all its faults it is a workable instrument."

But, surely, not a more "workable instrument" than Sir B. L. himself?

* * * *

By the way one need not twit the Bengal Executive Councillor for his spirited defence of "defects and illogicalities of the New Constitution" for he himself confessed, almost in the next breadth, "Logic is not life, nor life logic."

Particularly true of a Ministerial life.

* * * *

Mr. Eden's note to Locarno Powers "expresses the British desire for a general settlement and makes no specific mention of Russia."

The Wild Man of——Yes, you are right, we have said it before.

* * * *

"Fiery Face" has, says a Poona Races report, won the chief racing event of the season at Poona—the Governor's Cup.

The devil it has!

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed by the Junior Colleague.)

(1) The Progressive Group of Bombay is a federal branch of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association.

(2) The Hofmeyr Delegation have come to this country to draw the attention of the Government of India to the social indignities and political and economic inequalities suffered by Indians in the Union of South Africa.

* * * *

A clergyman, who had given up his former position as a magistrate in order to enter the Church, was conducting his first marriage service.

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" he asked the bride.

The bride answered eagerly: "I will."

"And you," he continued, addressing the bridegroom, "what have to say in your defence?"

"Tilak Nagar" For Congress Session

PREPARATIONS FORGE AHEAD

Shankerrao Deo Elected R. C. Chairman; Various Committees Formed

FAIZPUR Sept. 20.

The Faizpur Congress Publicity Department wires:—

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress was held here to-day Mr. Achyut Patwardhan presiding. About 300 members attended.

R. C. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Shankerrao Deo was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee with an overwhelming majority. Mr. P. H. Patwardhan was appointed the G. O. C. of the Volunteers. Various Committees were formed and the budget of Rs. 1,62,000 was sanctioned.

"TILAK NAGAR"

The Congress Nagar will be named "Tilak Nagar"

RS. 20,000 TO MAKE UP DEFICIT, IF ANY

Generous Assurance To Congress Reception Committee

BHUSAVAL, Sept. 20.

The first meeting of the Congress Reception Committee was held this afternoon at Faizpur, under the presidency of Mr. Achutrao Patwardhan, member of Congress Working Committee.

At the outset Mr. Shankarrao Deo announced that permission had been granted by Government to the Congress to use Faizpur lands for non-agricultural purposes. Mr. Deo dealt with the various difficulties that the Provisional Reception Committee had to face and he thanked all who had helped to make their efforts successful.

Thereafter the statements of accounts and the report of the work done so far were read by Mr. Deshpande who also read out the lease agreements with the owners of the fields. He stated that 383 members of the Reception Committee had been enrolled and the funds collected amounted to Rs. 12,000.

The first resolution passed by the committee ratified the various contracts and liabilities entered into by the Provisional Reception Committee.

An objection was raised regarding civil liabilities arising from the lease contracts but Mr. Dhanaji Nana Choudhary assured the meeting that no hitch whatever would occur with the field-owners, the only condition being the return of lands as they are.

The statements of accounts were adopted.

GENEROUS DONATION

Mr. Madhav Martand Deshpande of Yawal announced a generous donation of Rs. 20,000 in case any deficit was sustained by the Reception Committee. The announcement was received with prolonged cheers and cries of "Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

The next resolution urged all the local bodies, the Sawda and Faizpur Municipalities, the District Local Board, and the Yawal Taluka Board to co-operate with the Reception Committee to make the Congress a success.

Another resolution appealed to Maharashtrians to help in all ways to make the first "village session" a model one, though famine conditions prevailed.

One member urged great economy.

OFFICE-BEARERS

Office-bearers were then elected after considerable discussion.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo was elected Chairman, of the Reception Committee, by an overwhelming majority.

Seven secretaries were elected with Mr. Dhanaji Nana Choudhary as Secretary-in-Chief.

Twenty-one Sub-Committees were formed to look after the work of the various departments of the Reception Committee.

A budget of Rs. 1,62,000 was adopted.—A. P.

GOVT. TERMS FOR CONGRESS SITE

Advance Of Land Dues And Observance Of Sanitation Urged

JALGAON, September 20.

Permission has now been received from Mr. Sayyid Aminuddin, Collector of East Khandesh, for the use of the land selected at Faizpur for Congress purposes such as erection of the Congress Nagar, exhibition, etc. The permission is in respect of 83 acres of land subject to payment in advance of the altered assessment rate of two pies per square yard amounting to Rs. 4,000. The permission even covers some land whose owners were unwilling to allow its use for non-agricultural purposes.

The permission is subject to the observance of Faizpur Municipal bye-laws and rules and conditions to be imposed by the Collector, as the observance of sanitation in Sawda and Faizpur and in the neighbouring villages. The Director of Public Health has been requested to suggest conditions for maintenance of sanitation.—A.P.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Field Club, write:—

The Bombay Field Club was established on the 12th September 1936. It is the first of its kind in India. The object of the Field Club is to interest the students in the history, art and archaeology of the Presidency and of India by means of lectures, excurtions, and demonstrations.

There is a large amount of interesting work to be done and many problems require investigation. It is hoped that by becoming members of the Field Club students and others will be interested, so that they may pursue investigation in their own homes and districts.

It is also hoped to give some training in observation and description of historical remains, so that records may be intelligently made.

For further information all who are interested in the Club are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Field Club, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7)

spends all its life going round and round.

The unfortunate bird has no webbing on one foot and every time it enters the water the farmer has to rescue it.

It can only swim in circles!

APPLE-EATING "KING"

To eat 366 apples in two hours six minutes was the feat accomplished by Tomy de Laurentis, a barber of Hotboro, Pennsylvania.

Nearly 400 spectators watched Tomy, who performed in his shop window. He had just had a 'light' breakfast of 6 eggs, ham, cereals and coffee.

"ANNOYED"—SO WENT TO GAOL

"Annoyance" at a Court decision caused Mr. John Bauer, a Brewery agent at Freeburg, Illinois, to choose prison rather than a fine.

He was ordered to pay £5 fine and costs for failing to buy A-12 licence for his dog.

He chose 20 days imprisonment instead, saying that he "expected better treatment" from the Justice of the Peace, as the Justice had formerly worked for him.

World Peace Congress

Rally Of World's Peace Front

Brussels Congress Decision: A Fundamental Issue Shirked: Indian Attitude Explained: Ex-Machine-Gunner On War: War Resistance In S. Africa: Trade And Peace:

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.
(By Air Mail).

The World Peace Congress which met here on the 3rd instant, concluded its deliberations on Sunday with a huge festival of peace in the Heysel Stadium. As the delegates coming from the four corners of the world, one witnessed the spectacle of a peace demonstration animating a multitude of men and women into a frenzy of enthusiasm which had so far being the prerogative of Peace's greatest enemy—war.

The various national delegations have now gone back to their home towns to carry out the decisions arrived at with tremendous enthusiasm and with remarkable discipline during the three-day session of the Congress. The resolution submitted by the General Commission to the Congress read thus:

"More than four thousand delegates coming from 35 countries and representing no less than 750 national and 40 international organizations have brought to this first Congress of the International Peace Campaign, the warm support of all forces of peace. The Churches, the ex-Service men, the Trade Union and the Co-operative Movement are joined with intellectual, feminine, agrarian and youth organizations and with every political party: Conservative, Liberal, Democratic, Socialist, and Communist."

COLONIAL QUESTION.

In view of the absence of any opportunity to discuss the Colonial Question in the Congress, representatives of the Indian Swaraj League, Indian Progressive Writers' Association, American League Against War and Fascism, South African National Peace Committee, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Universal Federation of the Jewish Labour Parties, from Poale Zion, along with a representative of Perbimpemay Indonesia and an Arab and a Jew from Palestine met at a special conference and submitted the following resolution to the General Commission of the Congress. The General Commission is like the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress):

"Representatives from colonial, protected, and mandated territories express their regret that the Colonial Question which is of such fundamental importance in the struggle for peace, has not been specially treated by the Commission of the Congress.

"They, therefore, resolve that the Congress go on record in support of the right of the Colonial Peoples to organise on their own account or in association without distinction of race, class or colour, propaganda for peace.

"They further attach the following propositions for the consideration of the General Commission:

1 Withdrawal of all legislation discriminating between races, as destructive of social peace,

2 Recognition of the equal civil and political status of women in every country,

3 Recognition of the right of the Colonial Peoples to organize in trade unions, co-operative societies, political parties, and peace societies, without distinction of race or colour.

4 Recognition of the right to equal educational facilities, primary, secondary, and university, of Colonial peoples in the language of their choice.

5 Opposition to all teaching and propaganda in schools, cinemas, and the press, supporting theories of racial inequality and the inevitable subjection of the coloured and economically undeveloped peoples.

INDIAN OPINION.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Barrister-at-Law, representative of the Indian National Congress, besides addressing the plenary session of the Congress, addressed a special sitting of the Trade Union Commission. Mr. B. Bannerjee, representative of the Indian Swaraj League (London) addressed the Youth Commission and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, representing the Indian Progressive Writers' Association addressed the Commission dealing with Letters and Press and Radio propaganda. In the course of his speech Dr. Anand pointed out "the dangerous role that broadcasting in India is likely to play if the designs of the Government of India are successfully carried out." Dr. Anand emphasised that the whole genesis and present development of broadcasting in India was determined by considerations of putting on the wireless Government propaganda for the consumption of illiterate peasantry. Other Indian spokesmen at the Congress followed practically on the same line, particularly, linking up the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence, as resolved by the Indian National Congress, which alone, in their opinion, meant the establishment of real peace in the world.

RANGE OF PEACE FRONT.

There can be no doubt that the World Peace Congress was an event of great importance. Its importance lay not only in its international character, the wide range of opinion and the people that it represented, but the enthusiasm and the hope that it has evoked in the hearts of millions of people who have followed the work of the International Peace Campaign. The real importance of the Congress, however, lay in its having attempted to give, firstly, a concrete platform of action to the various organisations and groups bound by the community of economic interests and then establishing permanent machinery to co-ordinate nationally the peace activities of these organizations to achieve maximum result.

The work of the Congress was done through different commissions into which the Congress after the inaugural plenary session divided itself. This enabled the delegates to handle the question of peace campaign from their special vantage point. The Commissions of Church, Trade Union, Education, Science, Letters, Arts, Radio, etc., Press, Youth, Co-operative, Sports, Economics, Aviation, Women, Agricultural, Ex-Servicemen, etc., at once showed the wide range of the peace front that the Congress sought to rally.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The reports and resolutions of the Commissions drafted after specialised discussions were submitted by the rapporteurs to the open session. The main feature of these reports was the practical suggestions for more efficient division of labour and co-ordination and for the setting up of permanent machinery to give continuity to these two aspects of the work. It is not possible to deal in detail with these proposals, but the immediate and far-reaching character of the proposals of Commissions such as Trade Unions, Radio, Theatres, etc., aiming to turn these into instruments striving for peace and opposing war is manifest. Indeed, for intelligent and disciplined work the Peace Congress composed not of celebrities but of rank and files of various movements from various countries had the distinction of not being merely an international rendezvous of holiday-makers.

What has India to gain by participating in such a movement? This was the question that naturally arose in the mind of those Indians who went to Brussels as delegates. In the present epoch of imperialist wars of aggression Colonies, naturally provide the most powerful incentive to the breach of the peace. The abolition of the right of strong nations to subjugate weak nations and races would consequently remove the main factor that causes war. And yet the Congress did not see the necessity of a Colonial Commission to deal with this problem. It was no accident that the Colonial question did not figure in the proceedings of the Congress. It was deliberate, because the four principles of the International Peace Campaign are: (A) Recognition of the Sanctity of Treaty Obligations; (B) Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture and trade in arms (C) Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the organization of Collective Security and mutual assistance and (D) Establishment within the frame work of the League of Nations of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

IMPERIALISM AND PEACE.

Briefly these principles mean peace through the League of Nations. Now the League itself with all its potentialities is an institution which is pledged to respect the territorial integrity of the war-causing Empires. Consequently this deficiency in the scope of the work of the Peace Congress was inevitable. All criticism on Governments and their systems were vigorously tabooed. The Indians, with a British army of occupation in their country, the Chinese, with a Japan waging open war against their country, had indeed a difficult task in keeping themselves within the limitations and yet speak the obvious truth, that is, that by struggling to be free alone could these countries contribute to the cause of peace. The Chinese delegate and the representative of the Indian National Congress (Mr. Krishna Menon), in their speeches in the plenary session and the other Indian delegates in the Commissions, smuggled in as much "contraband" stuff as possible by linking up the question of peace with that of Independence. This was precious little but that was the only procedure which could be adopted in the circumstances. While the harmfulness of adopting any tactics bringing sharply the question of Imperialism and Colonial liberation was obvious it appeared equally futile not to raise the question at all. For, it must not be forgotten that while not accepting immediately the question of Independence of the Colonies there were many elements who on purely moral and humanitarian grounds would be bound to support, even if passively, India's struggle for freedom once they could be made to see the relation between war and colonial conquests.

The Brussels Congress has decided to establish an international committee to co-ordinate the work of national committees which would in turn co-ordinate peace activities within each country. Now can any such national committee for peace campaign be set up in India? Is there at all any scope for any such committee?

* * *

WAR AS SEEN BY AN EX-MACHINE GUNNER

(Through Nofronter News Service).

Auckland, NZ.—(NNS—In a radio talk, Rod Talbot, former New Zealand machine gunner, recently gave his opinion of war. His speech is reproduced in "Fernleaf" (May 15, 1936), the ex-service men's magazine.

"As we all know," Talbot declared, "nothing good came of the late war. It was a dreadful period which brought out the very worst side of humanity. Our veneer of civilization was peeled off, showing underneath the sheer stark brutality of mankind. . . . The men who fought and suffered stood to make nothing. Their patriotism was exploited by people whose sole interest in their country or the war was represented by so many shares in an armament factory. . .

The latest reports of the commission set up to inquire into the methods and profits of the armament manufacturer read like fiction. Their methods of breeding strife and mistrust between nations betray the mentalities of gangsters and racketeers. . . I, personally, am beginning to believe that the jails are holding the wrong people and that we should definitely outlaw the directors and shareholders of these huge concerns. Their activities are a thousand times more insidious than dope-peddlers or purveyors and their victims number millions."

The former soldier then turns to his own war activities. "I shudder to think," he says, "what personal responsibilities I may have in some of the hospitals in Turkey or Germany. It is a terrible thought that as a machine gunner I have made widows and orphans or disfigured or wrecked the bodies of men I didn't know. That, with no more excuse than patriotism, I sat behind a gun and sent hundreds of men into eternity. If there is a hereafter and I am to be tried for murder on a large scale, I wonder if my plea of patriotism will get me into heaven."

* * * *

WAR RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg (NNS)—The University Democratic League of the University of Witwatersrand recently declared by a vote of 150 to 10 that "this House will under no circumstances fight for South Africa." The press expressed "strong resentment" and also "amusement" over this attitude.

The University Democratic League is a new organization formed to hold debates and to form study circles in social problems. It is not a recognized organization, but is "merely tolerated as a means of discussion." The chairman of the meeting, Dr. A. H. Murray of the Department of Philosophy, declared that the totals were 110 for and 40 against and that 60 per cent. of the voters were townspeople. On the other hand, he saw in the League evidence of "a growing serious-mindedness about social problems and especially about the place of war in the State."

* * * *

"IF GOODS CANNOT, ARMIES WILL"

Paris (NNS)—In this striking sentence Francis B. Sayre, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, analyzes one of the causes of modern war. This citation appears in his article, "Trade Policies and Peace," in "World Trade" (May, 1936).

Everywhere, Mr. Sayre points out, the nations are fanatically and disastrously promoting a policy of economic nationalism. They are surrounding themselves with sky-high tariff walls, carrying on huge "buy at home" campaigns and keeping out foreign goods. Yet no nation is economically self-sufficient. Every country lacks essential raw materials and every country can produce certain items cheaper and better than others.

The only way, under present circumstances, to pierce these Chinese walls is by armies. When the stream of international commerce is blocked, soldiers are used to open it. "Unless nations succeed in taking common steps for the liberalizing and restoration of world trade," writes Mr. Sayre, "economic breakdown is inevitable. And breakdown means, "sooner or later, armed conflict."

Yet it is precisely the war system which makes a freer international trade difficult. Nations are afraid to become dependent on others for basic materials or manufactured products, because they will not be able to get them in time of war.

* * * *

MARS GETS THE SURPLUS

Montevideo (NNS)—Uruguay's Senate has been busy on a rather unusual problem: the disposition of a 500,000 dols. budget surplus. The Ministry of War immediately made a request for the money, but strong opposition prevented this grant for a time. The opposing Senators declared that such an assignment would be "simply wasted, because Uruguay is not threatened with war." Dozens of other plans were offered to take care of the surplus, including aid to agriculture, public works, unemployment relief, and a workmen's holiday camp. In the end, the Minister of War got the money. Characteristically, reports add, "he warned the Senate that 500,000 dols. was only the first instalment of a minimum plan for re-equipment."

THIS STRANGE WORLD

LONDON, (By Mail).

Here are some strange stories from many parts of the world, sent by 'Reuter' Correspondents this week-end:—

SO WATT!

Mr Colin Galbraith of Sydney, a wireless expert, has established a new low-power radio record by talking to another amateur enthusiast in California while using power equivalent to a 200th part of an ordinary domestic 100 Watt lamp.

He held a conversation with Mr. Henry Harris, of Pacific Palisades when only half a watt was showing on the registering needle.

'KANA' FOR SHORT

A couple at Honolulu, Hawaii, have christened their 4-weeks-old baby 'Kananinoheaokuuhomeopuukaimanaalohilohinokeaweaweulamakaekalani."

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymon Murray Judd, explain that the name is Hawaiin for "The beautiful-aroma-of-my-home-at-sparkling-diamond-hill-is-carried-to-the-eyes-of-heaven."

LIGHTNING STRIKES UNDERGROUND MINERS

Lightning struck four miners working underground in the Federation Mine, near Zeehon (Tasmania).

The electricity appeared to run along an air compressor line tearing switches and fuses from the walls. One miner was treated in hospital for minor injuries and the others escaped with a light shock.

RASPBERRIES FOR MELON

How two raspberries found their way into the interior of a canteloupe melon is worrying Mr. Thomas Spain, of Morriston, New Jersey.

Experts have examined the phenomenon and profess themselves puzzled.

The outer surface of the melon showed no opening or abrasion, said Mr. Spain, but inside lay the berries, perfectly formed and of rich natural colouring.

AMERICAN GIRLS AS TYROL WORKERS

A hundred wealthy American girls spent their holidays working as peasants in the Austrian Tyrol.

Arrayed in local costume they visited the Mayor of Oetz, near Innsbruck, and asked to work in the fields and stables. The Mayor gave them permission, provided they compensated the workers they displaced.

They did all the work of a farm labourer—but they could not learn to yodel.

DUCK GOES 'AROUND AND AROUND"

A farmer livng near Gananoque, Ontario, has a duck which

(Continued in col. 2)

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CROPS

Huge Scheme For United States

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

A scheme for Government insurance of crops against drought and other causes of failure has been accepted in principle by President Roosevelt.

This ambitious plan, the object of which is to provide an "ever normal granary" for the United States, has been suggested to Mr. Roosevelt by agricultural leaders both inside and outside his administration.

The President has promised to call a conference of farm leaders immediately after the elections, if he is successful, and discuss with them ways and means of putting it into effect. A bill embodying the scheme will be introduced into the next Congress by Senator Pope of Idaho.

Actuaries in the department of Agriculture have been working in secret for some months to discover the cost of the plan and what farmers would have to pay in premiums.

It is estimated that insurance for all staple crops could be made self-supporting if the cost of starting the plan and the administrative expenses of the first ten years—estimated at £5,000,000 a year—were paid by the Government.

Thus the cost to the Government would be far less than the yearly average spent on relief to farmers impoverished by drought. Under the insurance plan no insured farmer would ever be left without a cash crop by reason of drought or insect pests.

PREMIUMS IN KIND OR CASH.

The scheme, as projected, would apply to all staple crops, including wheat, maize, and cotton. It would work as follows:

(1) Every farmer who applied for Government insurance would have his premium assessed according to the size and nature of his 'normal' crop.

(2) This premium would be assessed in kind (i.e. in wheat, corn, cotton etc.) It would be payable either in kind or cash.

(3) Crops received by the Government as premiums from insured farmers would be stored in Government warehouses against the lean years. Additional supplies might also be purchased by the Government with monies received in cash premiums.

(4) An insured farmer whose crop, through no fault of his own, fell below his assessed 'normal' crop, would have the difference made up in warehouse certificates drawn on the Government stored supplies of staple crops.

(5) These warehouse certificates would be salable, or the farmer could, if he wished, actually collect the crop in kind, to sell with whatever remained of his own.

CROP CONTROL TO STAY.

The adoption of universal crop insurance would not mean the abandonment of the present system of crop control through soil conservation payments.

It is thought here that some form of crop control, probably operated through the State Governments, would remain necessary in order to prevent a huge accumulation of surpluses in the Government warehouses, such as occurred if the Hoover Farm Board purchasing programme.

Farm leaders are enthusiastically taking up the crop insurance scheme, which was first suggested by Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, in a broadcast address. Mr. Roosevelt's attention seems to have been first directed to the insurance plan by Mr. Louis Taber, the Secretary of the National Grange, the largest farmers' organisation in the country.

Mr. Taber had previously laid the plan before Governor Landon. Mr. Roosevelt's rival for the presidency. He reported that Mr. Landon appeared sympathetic with its objective.

Leaders of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for ew-election except the President to give his formal endorsement to the crop insurance plan in one of the speeches he will make in his forthcoming tour of the drought areas.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or honours)** and cent per cent passes.

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TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus, **80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.**

Railwaymen Demand Court Of Enquiry

PROBLEMS OF "AXE" AND SCALES OF PAY

Federation Council Also Urges Appointment Of Conciliation Board

An emergent meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was held on Sunday, at the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay, with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Federation, in the chair, approved the draft applications for the appointment of a Court of Enquiry on the question of staff retrenchments on all the Railways in India and for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation in the matter of new scales of pay.

Convention In December

The General Council decided to hold the next Convention in the month of December.

UNIONS

The following Unions were represented at the meeting:—

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, the G. I. P. Accounts Staff Union, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, the N. W. R. Accounts Staff Union, the M. & M. S. Railway Employees' Union, the N. S. Railway Employees' Union, the S. I. Railway Workers' Union, the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, the E. I. Railway Employees' Association and the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Messrs. S. C. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, S. Guruswami (Assistant Secretary of the Federation), I. S. Patel, G. R. Gharpure, S. H. Khare and Kale.

Reactionary Constitution

CONGRESSMEN WILL WRECK OR BEND IT TO NATION'S WILL

Give Accredited Representatives Chance To Win Goal Of Complete Freedom, Urges Munshi

With the quotation, "He that is not with me, is against me," as the keynote of his speech, Mr. K. M. Munshi made a fervent appeal to the public to support the Congress candidates, in the forthcoming elections, at a lecture delivered by him under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Sunday.

Mr. Munshi observed that there could be no other parties in the country, except the two—the one representing the Government and their reactionary supporters, and the other, the Indian National Congress, representing the will of the nation, to be completely free from foreign political domination.

Mr. Munshi observed that the intelligentsia among the Indians at present were intensely political-minded. To be so politically-minded was to be alert, to be active and energetic, regarding the safeguarding of the rights to which the Indians as a nation were entitled.

The speaker referred to the speech of Mr. J. H. Hoffmeyr, of the South African Parliamentary Delegation at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night. Mr. Hoffmeyr had said, observed the speaker, that the South Africans were politically-minded, while the Indians were spiritually-minded.

LIFE BREATH OF MILLIONS

In other words, Mr. Munshi said, it was a repetition of what the foreigner generally said in this country, namely, the Indians were unfit for politics. Politics to-day was not confined to a few individuals or leaders and clubs. It became the life breath of millions all over the world, and India was no exception.

If there was anything beneficial in the new Constitution, it was that it offered scope for mass political education. In the Bombay Province alone, in all 200 candidates were to be elected and there would be at least 500 candidates in the field. One could imagine the extensive political propaganda carried on among the millions of voters.

The Congress would be able to carry the gospel of political freedom to millions of villagers all over the country, and this would not have been otherwise possible. Thus political education of the masses would be secured by the election campaign which would be carried nation-wide. The present political situation in the country would be thus dominated by the election campaign for the next six months and during this time, the political conscience of the people would be severely tested.

COUNTRY'S MAIN PROBLEM

There was only one main question before the country and the masses. In this country subjected to foreign rule, how many parties could exist? Obviously there could not be more than two parties, namely, the Party for National freedom and the Party for political subjection. There might be any number of parties, but in the ultimate analysis, each party must stand either for or against national and economic freedom for the masses.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said that whatever the political disputes among the intelligentsia might be, to the man in the fields and the factories, only the broad issues were of importance. To him the supreme question was: who championed the cause of Freedom and bread for him, and Mahatma Gandhi undoubtedly stood out as the champion of the millions in this country. If India obtained Swaraj it was primarily for the happiness and the welfare of the masses.

Every Indian to-day must fight for his civil liberty which was encroached in every respect. Even the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad, which carried on purely literary activities, was asked to deposit Rs. 1,000 for a journal, simply because the great names of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad were associated with the Parishad. Mr. M. R. Masani became the object of particular attention of the Punjab Government, and was externed.

REACTIONARY CONSTITUTION

After explaining the reactionary nature of the new Constitution, Mr. Munshi pointed out that a Congress majority in the legislatures would be effective in bending the Constitution to the will of the nation, if the authorities did not wish to suspend the Constitution and administer the country through special powers. If the people returned all Congressmen to the legislatures, no Governor would dare to enforce the safeguards or rule the province under special powers. The Constitution of a country was a channel through which the political aspirations of the people of that country flowed. No one could try to build a dam to check the flow. The dam would be levelled down, while the flow would continue unchecked.

All Government carried on their administration on by the will of the people. At present, unfortunately, the Government thought that the morale of the people was so much broken that they would accept anything given to them without even a grumble.

It was for the people to express their will for Freedom through the Congress which represented all these years the will of the nation to be free.

Mr. Munshi gave an instance of a British war-time Minister for Munitions in Great Britain. He called upon the Secretaries and technicians in charge of the Munitions and asked them to produce munitions four times as much as was produced hitherto. But the technicians explained the difficulties which they experienced, and pointed out to the Minister that munitions manufacture could not be speeded up. Thereupon he reported to have replied that as a lawyer he knew little about the production of munitions. But as a Minister representing the will of the nation, he wished to say that unless munition manufacture was speeded up, and if they could not do it, they should get out, so that he could employ better men.

WILL OF NATION SUPREME

Such was the will of the nation which could achieve great things. It was futile to say that the British could be beaten at their own game of diplomacy and negotiations. They had perfected their machinery of diplomacy for 300 years and to-day they became a power in the world. To be pitted against them, no diplomacy could suffice and the only answer was the well-organised nation expressing its will through its accredited representatives.

The strength of the Congressman was that he represented not his individual will, but the will of the entire nation, and the nation would be strong only to the extent that she was organised on an accepted programme.

In conclusion, Mr. Munshi made a pervent appeal to strengthen the Congress organisation which alone had been working towards the goal of Complete Freedom for this country.

CEMENTING BOND OF FRIENDSHIP

Fruit Of Visit Of S. A. Delegation To India

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, in the course of his speech on the occasion of the Dinner in Honour of the South African Parliamentary Delegation, at Taj Mahal Hotel, on Sunday, said:—

Hon'ble Mr. Hofmeyr, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your friendly visit to our country carries an intimate appeal to our minds. India's Association with the African Continent is of great antiquity, but her direct interest in connection with South Africa in modern times began, as you, Sir, are aware, three-quarters of a century ago, when in 1860, there was an exodus of our compatriots from the South of India, who crossed the ocean and with patient and loyal labour helped to build up the prosperity of Natal. Their descendants and the descendants of later settlers who followed in their wake for purposes of trade now number 1,80,000 and form an integral part of the South African population. Some of these have attained affluence; many have acquired a competence; a few have found opportunities to achieve independent professions and careers; but the large majority of them have been content to follow modest avocations in the cities and townships, plantations and mines. To a vast section of them, India is a remote ancestral paradise which their eyes long to behold some day. But their daily lives and destinies are bound up with South Africa, their real home-land.

CEMENTING FRIENDSHIP.

I believe confidently that your visit to India will bear quick fruit and result in a closer friendship and deeper understanding between our two countries, and it will serve to increase and enrich the good-work already accomplished by the First Parliamentary Delegation which we welcomed in our midst a few years ago, and by the visits of our Indian delegations to South Africa under the able leadership respectively of Nawab Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the late Sir Fazli Hussein as well as through the notable efforts of our Agents the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, His Excellency Sir Kurma Reddy, the Hon. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and Sir Syed Raza Ali.

Of far more vital significance and interest to men like you, who are engaged in practical statecraft and administration, will be your contact at close quarters with the complex social, economic and political problems that confront us and your meeting with leaders of Indian opinion who may have divergent modes of approach, but are equally animated by a common aim to find right solutions for their vexed and urgent issues which somehow seem familiar to your experience. You will then realise anew that all national problems are essentially the same, the stress, the emphasis being determined differently according to local circumstances and situations.—A.P.

Nizam Will Receive S. A. Delegation

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 19.

It is understood that the South African Goodwill delegation arrives here from Bombay on September, 24.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, President of the Executive Council, will give a banquet in honour of the guests and the Nizam will receive them.

The delegation leaves for Madras on September, 26.—United Press.

RELICS FOUND IN ART SHOP

Sketches Of Ltwrence Of Arabia

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A sketch book belonging to Lawrence of Arabia, several interesting sketches and Lawrence's paint box have been discovered in an old art shop in Weymouth, (Dorset). The sketch book was thought to have been lost several years ago when no particular value was attached to it because the identity of its owner was then unknown.

They have been inspected by an expert.

The discoveries were made by Mr. J. W. Forse, with whose son Lawrence of Arabia, when known as T. E. Shaw, lived at Bovington Camp (Dorset.)

Some time before Lawrence's death, Mr. Forse learnt that the book and sketches belonged to the world-famous Lawrence of Arabia.

Several pages had been torn from the book and scribbled notes had been made in other parts of it.

"Lawrence lived for several years with my son, but he did not know who he was, Mr. Forse told Reuter.

"When Lawrence went he left several chests of belongings either for my son to keep or burn. My son burnt many of the articles, but he kept the sketches, sketch book and paint box and gave them to me."—Reuter.

FILM STARS REJECT BIG SALARIES

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail)

Highly-paid film stars here are said to be disfavouring big salaries because "they cannot afford them."

Accepting payment beyond a certain sum involves them in higher taxation which, it is claimed makes their earnings eventually less than if they worked for a lower amount.

This paradoxical situation has been revealed here by Mr. Walter Huston, the actor, who is reported to have turned down lucrative film contracts in order to undertake stage work in New York where he "won't make so much money".

I'd like to feel secure in tomorrow, both for my family and myself", he said in an interview, "but the way it is now it is most difficult.

"I shrink from working as much as I might, especially in films, because even though it sounds paradoxical, I can't afford it".—Reuter.

RUSSIANS FLOCK TO LENIN'S DEATH MASK

MOSCOW, (By Mail)

A 'pilgrimage' to see Lenin's death mask in the new Lenin Museum in Moscow is now being made daily by between 4,000 and 5,000 Soviet Russians.

Since its opening three months ago, about 275,000 people have visited the Museum. They walk reverently through its 21 halls, hung with pictures giving details of the life and activities of the Bolshevik leader.

STALIN'S OATH.

The inner sanctum is a room in semi-darkness where, under glass, is the death mask of Lenin. Beside it, written in letters of gold, is the oath which Stalin gave on behalf of the Party over the coffin of Lenin.

A huge rotating globe of the world with red lamps aglow is displayed in another hall. The lamps indicate the places where Lenin's works are read.

In the last hall of all, the pilgrims listen to the dead leader's voice, reproduced by a gramophone record.—Reuter.

KING MODELLED IN MARZIPAN

Coronation Inspires "Sweetmeat Artists"

LONDON, (By Mail).

A marzipan model of King Edward in full coronation regalia, sitting in the Chair of Destiny after being crowned, in on view at the fourtieth Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition in London.

The model, sculptured by Mr. J. E. Hampson, of Saltley, Birmingham, is remarkably realistic, the facial expression being life-like and even the little twist of the mouth, which is characteristic of the King, is reproduced. The magnificent Royal Blue velvet and ermine robes are faithfully recorded in full colour and the Royal jewels—all fashioned from sweetmeats—glitter in the light of the arc lamps.

The Chair of Destiny, modelled to scale, has golden feet. Experts state that the model is one of the finest examples of the confectioners' art.

Mr. Hampson carried out a great deal of research in order to ensure that the model would be correct. The colour effects have been secured by mixing vegetable dyes with the marzipan and every piece of the model can be eaten. It was awarded first prize in the Special Coronation Confectionary Section.

CLAMOUR FOR GOVT. POSTS

U. P. Satrap's Reply To Hindu Sabha Deputation

NAINITAL, Sept. 20.

A communique issued to-day in connection with the deputation of the U. P. Hindu Sabha which waited on the Governor yesterday states that His Excellency, while agreeing as to the importance of the problem of unemployment, said that Government were addressing themselves to the possibility of increasing the opportunities for employment in commercial industrial and agricultural enterprises. He did not think that the introduction of the new Constitution was the occasion for instituting any substantial change of policy with regard to recruitment to the services. On the contrary the general idea was that the accepted policy should as far as possible be carried on under the new constitution.

COMMUNAL QUOTA

After explaining the general policy and the method of working it His Excellency said that at present he thought it more convenient to continue the present system rather than lay down rigid percentages of recruitment for the various communities. It might be convenient eventually to come to this if there was insistent demand from the various communities concerned but Government were not proposing in the short period remaining under the existing Constitution to make such a change.

The claim of the Deputation that the services be recruited in accordance with the population proportion of the various communities would amount to a drastic of policy which His Excellency was unable to contemplate. On the other hand, he promised to examine carefully certain figures placed before him by the Deputation particularly in connection with the police, civil executive services, veterinary services and sub-registrars which suggested that Hindus are not receiving fair consideration in accordance with the principles of the existing policy.

In general, His Excellency assured the Deputation that it would be his endeavour to see justice done to the best of his judgment as between the various communities.—A. P.

Pharmaceutical Industry

(Continued from Page 6)

if the establishment of Provincial Autonomy were to lead the provinces to suppose that each could regard itself as self-sufficient or to tempt the centre to disinterest itself in the efforts which it has made in the past to collect and cor-ordinate information for general use."

3 Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member of the Government of India, in his speech on the occasion, also observed that "there was some risk that under the impending constitution, the provinces might be inclined to deal with questions of more than provincial importance in an atmosphere of isolation."

4 Even at the present day, i.e., before full Provincial Autonomy is in operation, severe inter-provincial barriers exist as admitted by Mr. Lloyd, and if the Government of India do not take any step to remove them now, they will find it much more difficult to remove them hereafter. The question comes properly under Industries, and when the Government of India convenes the All-India Industries Conference of the provincial representatives, this question of Inter-provincial barriers in pharmaceutical industry must also be discussed therein to evolve uniform methods of excise control and duty.

5 It is no use waiting till the provinces themselves ask for such discussion. For in their isolation, they can have no real idea of the barriers, and there is nothing to induce them to step out of their provincial sphere and they may not ask at all for such discussion. The Government of India must give the lead and may even convene a special conference of representatives of Provinces and Indian States, to consider this particular question, because the Central Government can take a view of the industry as a whole. The thing must be done immediately, I think, before December next, in any case before Provincial Autonomy is established and uniform rules and regulations must be framed.—Yours etc.,

B. D. AMIN,
Managing Director,
The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.,
Baroda, September 16.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. BESANT

League Official's Curious Contention At Third Anniversary Meeting

Glowing tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Annie Besant were paid by several speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation to celebrate the third death anniversary of Dr. Besant, at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening. Mr. F. G. Ginwala presided.

Paying tributes to the late Dr. Besant as an orator and organiser, Mr. Ginwala said that she was superb in all those aspects of her life, and the Home Rule movement which she launched clearly showed the tremendous energy she possessed. Even at the age of 84 her energy was undiminished, and it was remarkable that she gave 53 lectures in 28 days.

HER REAL MEMORIAL.

He regretted the poor response that they had received to the appeal for funds to erect a fitting memorial to her but that would not diminish her importance as a world figure. "Whether monuments are erected or not," he added, "Dr. Annie Besant lives in the hearts of the people of India and will always continue to do so.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that for the last three years of her life, when she was confined to her bed, the world was too busy to remember her great services but all the same it could be rightly claimed that she laid the foundations of the Swaraj movement.

A GREAT ORATOR.

Referring to her powers of oratory the speaker said that every word she uttered carried the audience with her. Her oratory was inimitable. She was a great statesmen a great philosopher and a seer whose vision penetrated much farther than that of any whom he knew.

She was a representative of the West but she possessed the loftiest conception of the goal of life which was so much associated with the East.

She was one of the greatest teachers and as a leader, the speaker could say from his personal experience, she was a remarkable chief to work under. She was not an autocrat. She would consult her followers, humblest though they might be, and when she came to a decision in consultation with her followers, she not only asked every follower to stand by that decision but set an example herself by her loyalty to that decision.

BROADMINDEDNESS.

But her greatest virtue was her tenderness—the tenderness of a mother—and her broadmindedness. The speaker recalled the move made by Mrs. Annie Besant to arrange a conference between Lord Reading and Gandhiji in 1920 and he remembered a gentleman having said to her—and he would not disclose the name of the gentleman for the sake of decency—that the credit of arriving at a settlement, if at all it did come, would go to Gandhiji. "How narrow-minded you are," replied Mrs. Besant, and she added that Gandhiji, being a true son of India, she would not hesitate to go and pay her respects to him. Of course, the conference never came off, but the broadmindedness of the late Dr. Besant remained.

He concluded by saying that Mrs. Besant was not an individual but an institution.

A GREAT POLITICIAN.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, of the League of Nations, Bombay branch remarked that a close study of the writings and speeches of the late Dr. Annie Besant clearly showed that she led the world even as a politician. The speaker admitted that he had not taken part in the politics of the country, but he was a student of politics both of India and the world. What was wanted at present was a thorough intellectual study of the works of Dr. Annie Besant.

Speaking of the present day Indian politicians he felt that there was no advancement in what they thought or did when compared to what Dr. Annie Besant wrote or said. What was the idea of the present Constituent Assembly, the speaker asked. What was the Convention she put forward? The lectures delivered by her in 1930 clearly advocated the constructive work, now contemplated by the present Indian politicians. "Show me a single additional idea" the speaker added, "which is not found in the lectures or writings of the late Dr. Annie Besant.

AMAZING CLAIM.

The speaker dwelt at length on the autobiography of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and said that, apart from what he considered to be the carping criticism it contained with reference to some of the politicians with whom he did not see eye to eye, the speaker was of opinion that Pt. Jawaharlal, judged by that book, was the product of the study of Dr. Besant's works and that he was nurtured in the idea of theosophy. Nothing that was not said by Dr. Annie Besant was said by Pt. Jawaharlal.

The speaker maintained that he had read as much about politics as Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and held that the spiritual attainment of India with dependence on England for physical strength was what was wanted at present and that Dr. Besant worked for such an ideal. The speaker did not want to indulge in personalities but he made an appeal to the audience to make an intellectual study in order to arrive at independent conclusions after reading the speeches and writings of Annie Besant.

After another speaker had paid tributes to her memory, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

One More Serious Smash At Hornby Vellard

Motor Car Driver Escapes But Three Occupants Injured

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Three persons were injured and an Austen car was completely smashed in the small hours of this morning at Hornby Vellard at the bend near the Race Course—and on the very spot where four persons in a lorry smash-up were injured a week ago.

Sergeant Gurr of the Agripada Police went to the spot and made inquiries and arrested the driver of the motor-car who was stated to have discarded the car after the accident.

While two men are now lying in the J. J. Hospital, the Police are combing the city for an account of the car, with blood-stained clothes and bruises and scratches on his face, and who made himself scarce soon after the accident.

CAR SMASHED

The car with head-lights was smashed and the radiator, the bonnet and the mudguards all turned and twisted, was lying on the road for more than eight hours, and a large number of people passing by that way halted near the bend and gazed at it.

It appears that the car driven by Harischandra Ramji, and bearing the number of W. 4491 was passing from north to south, it is stated at a speed of 40 miles an hour, early at 2-30 a.m. Two cars at that time had just crossed the bend from upward and downward directions and it is stated that the line was clear at the time.

DRIVER'S PLIGHT

The car, running straight across the road, made a dash towards the right of the road and rammed against a palm-tree. The occupants got a rude shake-up and the car was prevented from taking a swing right into the sea by the palm-tree which stood on the right side of the bend and the car, it appears, roared and rattled back, the driver crouching on the wheel, all the time.

The car, then, swerved to the right and turned turtle and the doors being forced open the driver and the occupants were flung out. The occupants, then, straddled along the road, but before they could completely go out of sight, Sergeant Gurr of the Agripada Police came to the spot, made inquiries and arrested the driver.

INJURED MAN ESCAPES

But by this time, one of the occupants had gone out of the reach of the Police and they are now trying to trace him.

The two injured persons who were the occupants of the car were removed to the hospital, and the Police found an empty bottle of beer and a blood-stained piece of cloth in the smashed car.

Further police inquiries are in progress.

The arrested man will be charged with rash and negligent driving and will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, to-day (Monday).

THIS BABY INDIAN BANK IN LONDON

High Commissioner's Tribute To Pochkhanawala

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the presence of over 400 men, including eminent bankers, financiers, politicians and men from the City of London, Sir Firozekhan Noon, High Commissioner for India, officially inaugurated the Central Exchange Bank of India at its premises in Palmerston House, London.

Mr. S. E. Lucas, Managing Director of the London Office of the Bank of China, has joined the Board of Directors of the New Bank. One more Englishman is expected to join the Board whose present personnel is: Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Pudumji Ginwala, Mr. Charles Alfred Bendix, Mr. S. E. Lucas, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla and Sir Phiroze Sethna. Sir Phiroze is expected to visit the London Bank next month.

As a memento of the occasions Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala presented Sir Firozekhan Noon with a silver key with which he had opened the bank on Wednesday afternoon. On one side of the key is a map of the world in the centre of which are the words "The Central Exchange Bank of India Limited." On the other side of the key is an inscription: "Presented to Sir Firozekhan Noon, Kt., M.A. (Oxford), High Commissioner for India, at the Inaugural Ceremony of the opening of the Central Exchange Bank of India Limited, 9th September 1936."

Sir Firozekhan Noon in the course of his speech at the inauguration ceremony said:—

I am very grateful to you, Sir Sorabji, for having invited me to inaugurate the Central Exchange Bank of India in London to-day. I consider that it is a very important landmark in the financial and commercial development of our country that an Indian Bank should find itself in a position to establish a branch in a city which occupies the strongest financial position in the world. Owing to a revolution in the means of communication, particularly air and wireless, the world has become small, distance and time have been reduced, with the result that if any country wishes to keep alive its economic and commercial existence it cannot ignore the necessity of an up-to-date financial and banking system, least of all India, whose prosperity depends mainly on her export and import trade.

EXCHANGE BANK IN LONDON.

Although just at present the exchange problems of the world have been complicated by the new exchange and currency policies of the various countries, yet I feel that in view of the signs of trade recovery you, Sir Sorabji, have selected an opportune moment for the establishment of an exchange bank in London.

It may be correct to say that trade forms the basis of the greater part of exchange business, yet the reverse is also true in a large measure, and facilities for exchange business undoubtedly oil the wheels of trade. How I wish that the oiling process was permitted to be more effective! If India's export trade has suffered a set-back in certain quarters owing to financial policies of some countries, it is pleasing to realise that her trade as a whole has improved. Although our foreign trade has not yet reached the dimensions attained by it during the period immediately preceding the economic depression, yet it has been slowly but definitely recovering ground.

During the last three years India's trade has gone up from Rs. 260 crores to Rs. 300 crores per annum. Trade with the United Kingdom has decidedly improved, having gone up during the same period from Rs. 95 crores to Rs. 102 crores per annum. Most of you are already aware that the consumption of Indian cotton in England has gone up from 187,000 bales to 500,000 bales per annum during the last three years. It will also interest you to learn that the exports of Indian tobacco to England have also increased. Our trade with the United States of America has improved from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 25 crores per annum. All this goes to show that this immense trade provides scope for good exchange banks, and I am sure that you, Sir Sorabji, have done a good service to India by starting your venture here.

UPHILL TASK TO BANKS.

Indian joint stock banks have had a very uphill task since the great banking catastrophe of the year 1913. Gradually and surely some of the Indian banks have won the public confidence and sunk their roots deeply and firmly in the financial life of India.

PARSIS AS BANKERS.

The Parsee community of India are well-known for the great part they have played in the development of banking in India As far back as 1829 Mr. Rustomji Bomanji was a promient Director of the Union Bank, and the family of Sir Cowasji Jehangir was actively connected with the banking developments in India in the 60's. You, Sir Sorabji, have followed and enriched their tradition, and in the great progress that the Central Bank of India has made your role will always stand out as that of the wise and brave pilot who has led his ship through dangerous waters to a haven of peace and prosperity. Out of all the indigenous joint stock banks in India, I see that according to the 1933 reports, your Bank have the largest deposits and the largest total paid-up capital and reserves, which certainly is an indication of the great trust placed by the Indian public in the security of your bank, and when we realise that at the head of the directorate you have a gentleman of the integrity and soundness of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, and among the Directors you count sound financiers like Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Homi Mody and yourself, the safe guidance of your banking affairs is guaranteed to the public. If there were any Indian bank justified in venturing to put its foot in London on account of the soundness of its finances and its cosmopolitan character, the Central Bank is certainly one. A financial venture to be a success in India must have the backing of all sections of the Indian people, and I am glad to say that your bank can truly claim to be national. Your Bank, with its large number of branches established all over India, will be in a peculiarly advantageous position to help Indian trade, as you will have an intimate knowledge of the trials and difficulties of your customers and of the agricultural conditions in India.

BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP.

In view of modern trade barriers it is essential that the Empire countries be knit together with bonds of mutual friendship and assistance in trade facilities and commercial ventures. British commercial interests are as safe in India as Indian interests are in England, and I claim that there is no country in the world as safe as His Majesty's Empire in India. If it is in the interests of India that British capitalists should have a stake in India, it is equally in the interests of Great Britain that Indians should have financial stakes in England, and it is from this point of view that I welcome the opening of your bank in London.

I hope that this baby Indian bank will be accorded by the mother banks in London a welcome and support that we can justly claim.

Presents of her choice
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From Sikkim To Lhasa

Lovely Lakes, Huge Snow-Clad Mountains, And Green Valleys Greet The Eye

SIMLA (By Mail.)

Vivid impressions of the scenery of the road to Lhasa formed by the Political Officer, Sikkim, who recently reached Lhasa may be read with interest:—

On the 21st August, we made an early start in an overcast dawn and after 2-1/2 hours reached the summit of Nyapso La, at 16,000 feet, i.e., 1,500 feet above our last camp at Pe-de-jong. The first three miles our path ran alongside the lake, and then followed a moderately steep ascent for three miles.

We had some lovely views of the Yamdrok Tso, a most beautiful and impressive lakes, bounded on this part of its arc by steep to mountains on either bank. It curves round out of sight in both directions, to the south and west towards the Nagkar-tse plain, and to the North and East bounded by mountains.

THRILL OF NYAPSO LA.

Mist and cloud on the Nyapso La spoilt our view down into the deep through of the Tsangpo valley, where this great river flows from West to East 4,500 feet below us. For most of us the sight of the Tsangpo (or Brahmaputra as it is known in Assam) was like that of a "promised land." To anyone who has ever been interested in and who has studied the geography of Central Asia and especially of Tibet, a thrill must come at sight of this great and mysterious river. For ages its source and its places of exit through the Himalayas were unknown to Europeans, until the explorer Kinthup practically (but not scientifically) proved its junction with the Brahmaputra of Assam; this was ultimately confirmed by Bailey and Morshead.

The descent from Nyapso La (16,000 feet) to the Tsangpo valley (11,500 feet) is by a very steep and stony path zig-zagging down the steep hillside. It is really only just fit for laden pack animals.

These hills are remarkably green, and although this year there has been an unusually heavy rainfall, the slopes by the Nyapso La are covered with "pukka" and permanent turf, very different from the Ladakh end of Tibet.

In the glen by which our track debouched into main valley, there are numerous wild flowers, notably a lovely blue gentian of great size, and many bushes of beautiful berberis.

The Tsangpo Valley looks extremely fertile with numerous terraced and irrigated branch valleys. Trees, crops, and hedges are flourishing. We can see from camp the turgid yellow brown flood of the Tsangpo and the place a mile away where we ferry across it in skin boats to-morrow.

Upstream are some giant snow peaks almost veiled in cloud. To the north across the river the hills rise sharply some 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the river so far as one can judge. No doubt in clear weather the snow range to the north would be visible.

FINE CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE

There is a most remarkable change in temperature here. One can sit in shirt sleeves in comfort—very different from the conditions of the past fortnight on the high 14,000 to 15,000 feet plateau.

On the 22nd August we had quite an interesting march, starting with the passage of the Tsangpo in flood by means of yak skin boats or coracles and ending with a mile of track flooded to a depth of about 2 feet by the river. Our riding ponies and some of the baggage were ferried across the river, and then marched to Chusul, while the bulk of the baggage went the whole way by river in the coracles.

Each coracle is about 8 feet long and two are lashed together to form a ferry raft. The ponies, 2, 3 or 4 at a time are pulled into the river with great excitement and splashing on the upstream side of a raft which then pushes off. The ponies swim alongside the raft with their heads help up out of the water by their head ropes. The rafts land about half a mile downstream. They are then rowed over again and carried each on one man's back upstream as far as required. They are very buoyant, but very light and are made of 6 yakskins stretched on a framework of poles. Several ponies broke loose and swam by themselves. Three broke back across the river and swam back to the near shore, unfortunately, one of these exhausted by its efforts died, presumably of heart failure. It was evidently best to tow only two ponies at a time, when more than this was attempted, trouble usually ensued.

We saw some enormous old walnut and peach and apricot trees. The crops are numerous, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, as well as the common barley. The river at the ferry was perhaps 200 yards broad, but widened out a few miles below to a turgid flood a mile and more wide. The flat valley floor itself is 3 to 5 miles wide, then rising steeply to the mountains which bound it on the north and south. The near hills on the north are quite 6,000 feet above the river and on the south 4,000 or 5,000 feet.

About half way on our march we passed the beautiful Gompa of Chukorynatse where a rugged spur runs right down to the water. The Gompa is tucked into a recess in the hills with a beautiful small park-like enclosure of trees between it and the river. There were 2 or 3 fascinating oriental archways in the shape of a "Chorten" to ride through.

OLD SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Some 3 miles above Chusul lies Chaksam where the winter ferry works when the river is low. There is also at Chaksam Gompa a very ancient iron chain suspension bridge which now only connects the Gompa to an island half way across the flooded river. Even in the low water season this bridge now no longer connects to dry land. Conditions of the river must have changed since the days of the old Abbot who built it, or perhaps there was a causeway, now (like so many things in this land) fallen into decay.

A few miles on we left the Tsangpo valley and entered its tributory the Kyi-chu, and soon we had a distant view of the mountains surrounding Lhasa. The views up the Kyi-chu are impressive especially with the mass-of of cumulus clouds along the mountain ranges.

The Kyi-chu or river of Lhasa is a broad flood at this time of year, in places spreading half a mile wide, and in others narrowing and flowing rapidly against the bluffs and cliffs. It is a very fertile valley with numerous small villages all growing excellent crops, and the climate is mild now.

SECRET OF CENTRAL ASIA.

On 24th August we entered Lhasa. Lhasa has been in the past, and still as to a great extent, one of the secrets of Central Asia, for the Tibetans still maintain the strictest supervision on all visitors, and very few are allowed to reach Lhasa.

The most phlegmatic person could hardly avoid a thrill, when marching up the Kyi-chu, at the first sight of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama with its gilded roofs glittering in the bright sunshine of these high altitudes, at many miles distance.

We had to time our march so as to reach the various reception places at a fixed hour. We passed the great Drepung Lamasery, the biggest in Tibet (with 7,000 lamas) at about 10-15 a.m. after coming some 12 miles; and near there were met by a Lama Official, who in 1913 was taken with three other Tibetan boys to England to school, at Rugby.

RECEPTION BY GOVT OFFICIALS.

A mile or two further on, we were met by representatives of the Tibetan Government, also Monks or Lamas, and were conducted into a Park of public garden where ceremonial scarves from Government, Regent, Kashag (Cabinet etc. were received, and other scarves presented in return. We were then regaled with Tibetan tea and bread. The costumes of the Tibetan officials and their servants were magnificent and appropriate and suited in every way to the surroundings.

The Lama officials wear comparatively dull claret coloured robes, but with the brightly gilded red lacquer hats. They ride smartly caparisoned mules or ponies with gay saddle cloths. Lay officials wear brightly coloured and embroidered Chinese silks. The servants have most marvellous red feathered and taselled round fringed hats.

The whole setting, bright sun, oriental costumes, old world oriental garden and pavilion, with lacquered chairs for us, and cushions on the ground for the Tibetans was remarkable. The old world courtesy of the Tibetans, officials as well as servants is charming.

MOST IMPRESSIVE SIGHT

After drinking tea, we mounted and moved on always with the most impressive sight of the Potala on its steep hill before us.

We were next received by a guard of honour of a regiment of soldiers and of police, the soldiers under their Dopon or General, and the Police under the Chief of Police.

We then rode to our residence and camp at Deki Ling-ka where our official Tibetan guides showed us the rooms in a sort of summer pavilion with a nice garden in which tents are pitched.

All his way we rode facing the imposing Potala, and also in view of the Medical College on the second hill of Lhasa.

The whole valley is extraordinarily fertile, lush and green, with irrigation rivulets everywhere, vegetables, ripening crops and groves of trees. The climate now is mild and warm, minimum temperature of 55 deg. F or above, and maximum of a little over 70 deg. F.—A. P.

ANEY-CONGRESS NEGOTIATIONS

Sequel To Resignation Of Presidentship Of "Democrats"

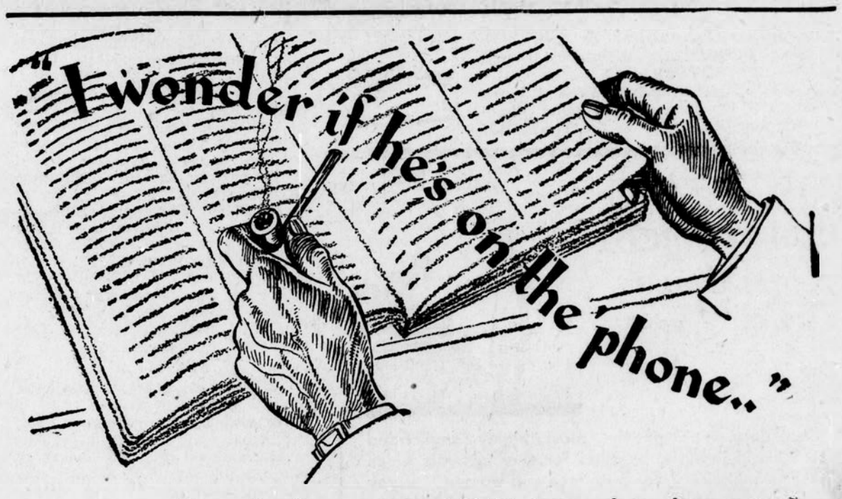
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. M. S. Aney who did not agree with the principles of the Democratic Swaraj Party on account of the Party's attempt to bring down the prestige of the Congress, and who on that account resigned the presidentship of the Party, is negotiating with the Congress regarding the personnel and number of seats for his candidates contesting the forthcoming elections.

U. P. Congress Mass Contact Committee

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The United Provinces Congress Mass Contact Committee met today at Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's residence to draw its detailed report. —United Press.



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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Our South African Letter

Hofemeyr Stands For Justice To All Races

BUT HIS HANDS MUST BE STRENGTHENED

Indian Leaders Must Demand Full Equality For Nationals In South Africa

(From Our Correspondent.)
JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30.

When this letter is printed in India, the Union Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the brilliant Minister of the Interior, will have already landed on the shores of India. The Delegation has gone to India with a message of greeting and goodwill and is anxious to tender the Union's congratulations on the inauguration of the Indian Constitution Act.

LEADER, AN ORATOR.

The personnel of the Delegation is as follows:

Mr. Hofmeyr—the leader and a famous orator who graduated at the age of 16, became the Principal of the Witwatersrand University at the age of 21, was appointed the Administrator of the Transvaal Province at the age of 30, and became a Cabinet Minister at the age of 35. He is a great exponent of Liberalism in S. Africa and personally stands for justice to all the races settled in the Union.

GENERAL CAMP.

Minister of Lands who will join the party in India. Once a pucca Republican, at present a changed practical politician; when in a form, a deadly enemy of Asiatics and Natives; A fiery speaker and ardent follower of General Hertzog.

Dr. N. J. Van Der Merwer. a staunch republican and a faithful lieutenant of Dr. Malan: Believes in secession from the British Empire. Apostle of Afrikanderdom.

BABY OF DELEGATION.

The other members of the Delegation are so to say the second rate politicians of this country. They are the politicians of yesterday. They include:

Mr. J. H. Grobler, perhaps the baby of the Delegation: holds strong anti-Indian views. Moved for a Parliamentary Select Committee on the Transvaal Indian Question during the last session of Parliament.

Mr. M. J. Van Den Berg,—An Africander Labour M.P. He shocked the Hertzog—Smuts's United Party by winning a bye-election at Krugersdorp.

Mr. J. G. Derbyshire—A Dominionite M.P., Believes in South Africa's connection with Great Britain. He takes the place of Col C. F. Stallard, the leader of the Party who cancelled his departure to India at the eleventh hour for political reasons, and Mr. Leif Egeland—a fusionist.

ALL M.P's.

All these are M.P's. There are 4 Transvaalers, 2 Natalians and 1 Free Stater. The officials who accompany the Delegation are Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, the Secretary for Interior Mr. P. F. Kincaid, the Asiatic Commissioner and Messrs. C. J. Dames and C. V. Denzborn.

"BY NO MEANS THE BEST."

Commenting on the personnel of the Delegation, the local "Star" says it "is by no means the best and most representative which the Union could send, and one which, in point of political standing and oratorical ability, contrasts unfavourably with delegations from India which have visited this country in the past." The paper concludes: "It is probably too late to alter or strengthen the delegation's personnel, and it only remains to wish it godspeed, and to express the hope that the visit may result in an increased measure of sympathy and understanding between the two countries, and above all, an increased measure of understanding within this Province in the treatment of the local Asiatic Community."

The Transvaal Indian Congress gave a banquet in honour of the Delegation during the mail week at which felicitous speeches were made both by European and Indian speakers except Mr. Blackwell M.P. who proposing a toast on India showed his utter ignorance about the cultural unity of India. It was an irony of fate that no Indian speaker following him contradicted his statement to the effect that the actors of Rudyard Kipling represented the life of India, that English language would take the Delegation to all parts in India, that India had more peoples and languages than those in the whole of Africa. Mr. Hofmeyr's speech was of course the best and his picture of India happily differed very much from that of Mr. Blackwell's.

TIRADE AGAINST MR. HOFMEYR

Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Delegation, was the target of very hostile criticism or "first whisperings of a heresy hunt" in words of Mr. Blackwell recently. His liberalism no doubt has shocked the ultra Nationalists and Dr. Malan in particular has declared his determination to fight his liberalism tooth and nail and demanded Mr. Hofmeyr's dismissal. Several meetings have passed also a vote of no confidence in him, and asked for his dismissal. It is expected that the Nationalists will make a strenuous attempt to vilify him more and more while he is abroad and General Hertzog will have a rather hard time in explaining the Minister's attitude on the question of Native Bills and Mixed marriages.

Poor. Mr. Hofmeyr. He is far ahead of the public opinion in South Africa which is out for racialism and whitemanism. He had to tell the Indian audience plainly that he could not go ahead of the public opinion, and they should wait until a favourable opinion was created.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

While the Hofmeyr delegation is in India, there is every probability that the Indian question will be dealt with by the speakers at the public meetings and by the press. The first and foremost question on which the attention of India would perhaps be drawn by the leader and members of the Union Delegation is the status of the Indians in the Transvaal which has been the burning problem of to-day.

The Asiatic Land Tenure Act passed during the last session of Parliament is regarded by some self-interested Indian landowners as an extraordinary achievement, while the case is quite reverse. The Act legalises the segregation policy of the Union Government and brands the Indians as outcastes unworthy and undesirable to reside or trade in areas solely reserved for them.

Mahatma Gandhi during his 20 years leadership of Indians in South Africa did not accept this principle at all. In 1897 a valuable street was offered to the Indians as a reserved area in Pretoria, but it was flatly refused by Gandhiji on account of the principle of segregation involved in it. In 1925, the Union Government was desirous to allot certain areas in Johannesburg for Indians with right to ownership of land and trade, but the move was shunned as insulting to the Indians. From 1926 to 1930, the Indian Government and the South African Indians stood shoulder to shoulder against yielding on the point of segregation. Since then, the Union Diplomacy has been successful owing to the weakness of the Agents-General of the Indian Government and the dissensions among the Indians. But the fact remains that India has lost in the political game, and the Indians in the Transvaal will be the first sufferers.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act has not ennanced the prestige of Indian diplomacy nor has it raised the status of the Indians in the Transvaal. On the other hand, it has weakened the solidarity of the Indians to benefit a few who are rich and owning properties and by the way enslaving the poorer Indians by rack-renting owing to their privileged financial position. Indian leaders should demand nothing less than perfect equality for their nationals in South Africa in their private discussion with South African White leaders and ask for a legislation for the recognition of Indian marriages, which according to the South African Laws are illegal. It should be brought to the attention of the Delegation that Indian opinion will never be satisfied unless Indians are granted the franchise. Without franchise there is not the slightest hope of the amelioration of the Indian status and there is a standing danger of gradually losing everything they possess. Asiatic Land Tenure Act has flung the Indians into exempted areas at the mercy of European, and Indian land-owners, segregated them wholesale and defraded them entirely from the social as well as political point of view.

PARTY AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB

S. African Delegation Leaves For Hyderabad

About 800 guests responded to the invitation of Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and Lady Chinoy and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Halsall at the Willingdon Sports Club to meet Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the leader and members and ladies of the South African Parliamentary Delegation on Sunday evening.

The guests were received by the hosts and taken to the lawn where tea was served. After tea they were taken round by the hosts and introduced to the guests.

Among those present were the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court, Chief and other Presidency Magistrates, prominent members of the Indian as well as European commercial community. The gathering terminated at sunset.

The South African Parliamentary Delegation left for Hyderabad (Dn.) at 10-30 p.m. from Victoria Terminus.

Vaidya Sammelan

BENARES, (By Mail).

The 26th session of the All-India Vaidya Sammelan will be held on 18, 19 and 20th December, 1936, at the Hindu University, Benares.

The Secretaries of the affiliated institutions are requested to send names for the presidentship of the Sammelan as soon as possible.

An Ayurvedic exhibition will also be organised with the Sammelan. To make it a success, the prominent Vaidyas are requested to send their rare articles or table stalls. To reserve rooms in it correspondence should be made soon.

(Continued from Col. 7)

went to Leningrad to check up the work of the plot and to see how it was coming along. Kirov was murdered on December 1, 1934 and two days later both Kamenev and Zinovyev wrote memoirs about their own victim and sent them to the newspapers for publication. Both of them performed several other tricks in order to cheat the party and Government. On this point the following dialogue took place in the court between Vyshinsky and Kamenev: Vyshinsky: "How should your articles and statement which you wrote in 1935 and in which you expressed loyalty to the Party, be evaluated? As deceit?"

Kamenev: No, worse than deceit.

Vyshinsky: Perfidy?

Kamenev: Still worse.

Vyshinsky: Worse than deceit, worse than perfidy?—find the word. Treason, Kamenev: You have guessed it.

The State Prosecutor finished his four-hour speech with the words: "I demand that these dogs that have gone mad, every one of them, be shot!"

THEIR LAST WORDS

The accused heard the demand of the State Prosecutor and they knew it before, both by the gravity of the crime that they had committed and by the protests and anger of the masses who demanded: "Death, death to all those who want to deprive the Soviet Union of its most precious and beloved leaders, who want to throw the Soviet Union once more into the flames of civil war, who want to drag the Soviet Union into a war with other countries and who have betrayed the people of the Soviet Union in the interests of fascism, the mortal enemy of Socialism."

The accused, according to the court procedure in the USSR, were given an opportunity to say their last words. Each one spoke to his heart's content for the judges had no right to stop them. Each one repented of the grave crimes committed and each blamed the others for the misfortune befallen him and tried his best to throw as much mud on his colleagues in the dock as he could. Not a few of them wept. Kamenev, one of the leaders of the conspiracy, declared in his last words: "I did not bring any use to the Soviet Union with my life, I do so with my death. I want to declare that Stalin is a genius, his policy is right and it is my will to my three boys that they follow in the footsteps of Stalin who is undoubtedly the greatest man of this epoch." Almost all of the defendants declared that the policy and lines adopted by Stalin are right and his genius unparalleled.

PUTTING AN END TO INTRIGUES.

After the accused had finished their "last words" the military court rose for conference and late in the night passed the sentence: All the sixteen defendants are to receive the supreme penalty—to be shot. The defendants then filed a petition to the Central Executive Committee which was rejected, and the sentence was carried out. It must be borne in mind that this trial will undoubtedly put an end to the various intrigues of hostile elements working both within and outside Russia, plots which come from the expropriated and former privileged classes and from imperialism.

Moscow State Trial

Putting An End To Intrigues

(BY ABDUL AZIZ, AZAD.)
MOSCOW, August 27.
(By Air Mail.)

To those who attended the trial of the Trotskyite-Zinovyevite conspirators in Moscow it was quite obvious that the aim set by the conspirators was no less than a real "coup-de-etat". This handful of gentlemen were dreaming of securing the high posts of Government for themselves. The leader of the Zinovyevites, Zinoviev himself, wanted to become the head of "Comintern," and thus return to the highest responsible position which he had held several years ago. Kamenev was preparing to become the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., while Bakaeyev was dreaming of becoming the Commissar for Home Affairs.

PROBLEM OF SPOILS.

So far so good; but while the "dreaming minister" were dreaming about the enchanted life that awaited them they forgot to think about the posts that were to be assigned to Trotsky and his followers. The Zinovyevites were silent on this matter, while the Trotskyites were becoming restless as to their share of the bear-skin of a bear that had not yet been shot. Mrachkovsky, Trotsky's most trusted man, and one of the defendants in this trial, said that: "To solve the problem of sharing the trophies, on the very first day after the success of our plot we were to indulge in a civil war, the Zinovyevites on one side and we Trotskyites on the other."

The plot was ready, preparations were under way to kill Stalin, Kaganovich, Voroshilov and other prominent pillars of the present regime in Russia. The "portfolios of the future government" were already distributed among the conspirators—all of this scheme appears as a comedy when it is contrasted with the tragedy that has met these plotters who had organised themselves into a party without a programme and who were trying to found an "empire" without subjects or citizens. It was truly idiotic to attempt to carry out such a scheme in one of the most advanced countries of the world, where every rank and file soldier is as well trained and as politically conscious as any office of high rank in other European countries.

VYSHINSKY'S INDICTMENT

In a masterly speech, Mr. Vyshinsky, the State Prosecutor, in charging the accused and summing up their testimony, cross-examination and witnesses, said: ....."These gentlemen have admitted that they had no programme, but some sort of "programme" they did have. That had both a programme of internal and foreign policy. Their internal programme was defined in their programme by one word—murder. True, they preferred to speak of terrorism rather than of murders, but things must be called by their names: these gentlemen chose murder as a means of struggle for power. Cynically and openly they had to admit this here themselves..... Some of the defendants here attempted to draw a parallel with past history, saying that members of the "People's Will Party" used terrorism and that it was justified by revolutionaries. I may say here, continued Vyshinsky, "these were historic terrorists who in the past centuries entered into a single-handed fight against the terrible, the cunnning and the mercilessly cruel enemy—the Tzarist government we Bolsheviks were always against terrorism, but we must acknowledge the sincerity and the heroism of the members of the "People's Will." But you are a group of genuine counter-revolutionaries, representatives of the leading detachment of international counter-revolution! You came out against the freedom and the happiness of the peoples!"

PROGRAMMES OF MURDER

"Now let us turn to the programme of their foreign policy, continud Vyshinsky. "here it is: Trotsky's personal letter received by the accused Dreiser consists of three brief points (1) Remove (kill) Stalin and Voroshilov, (2) Develop organisation of cells in the army and (3) in the event of war utilise all reverses and possible confusion for the capture of leadership. This is open banking on defeat," he said and added, "Berman-Yurin testified: "In 1932 in a letter and also later in a conversation with Mr. Trotsky said that the task of demoralising the Soviet military forces is of special importance, because in the event of war with the Soviet Union tremendous masses would be drafted into the army and we together with the Zinovyevites and the group of Kamenev adherents, could easily agitate these masses?"

Vyshinsky further said "Perhaps all that has been said above is an invention? A yarn, irresponsible prattle by the defendants who are trying to say as much as possible against others in order to lighten their own final fate? No! This is not an invention, not a fantasy—it is the truth. Who does not know that Trotsky, together with Zinoviev and Kamenev sitting in the dock here, several years ago proclaimed the "Clemenceau Thesis", saying: "In the event of war we must wait until the enemy approaches to within a distance of 80 kilometres of Moscow in order to take up arms against the Soviet Government with a view of overthrowing it." This is a historical fact. No one can get away from it. Such was the programme of "foreign policy" of these people. For this programme alone our Soviet people will hang traitors from the first pole. And they deserve it!"

KAMENEV PLEADS "TREASON."

During the course of his speech Vyshinsky further proved the double dealing, chicanery and provocation practised systematically by the accused in order to mask their conspiracy and to cheat the government and the Party. Zinoviev and Kamenev, for instance, knew the full details of the plot which was being carried out by Nikolaevev to kill Kirov in Leningrad. Kamenev not only instructed that the murder be committed but also

(Continued in Col. 5)

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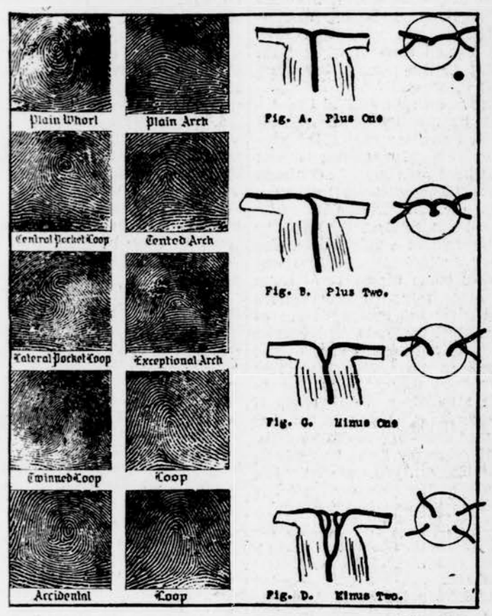
How Plastic Surgery, as an Aid to the Malefactor, Is Rendered Valueless



JUST as criminals were congratulating themselves because they thought that they had finally become "wise" enough to the finger-print system of identification to defeat its purpose, science stepped in to show the malefactors that even if they were successful in accomplishing their purpose, they still could not win. No matter to what extent the criminal may rely upon the skill of plastic surgery in altering or obliterating his finger-prints to defy identification, the scientist now challenges the most daring lawbreaker with a new system of identification that is positively proof against any form of tampering without incurring a dreadful penalty, the loss of the sense of sight.

Science now proposes to substitute "eye-prints" for finger-prints as a positive and permanent system of identifying criminals. This new method was devised by Doctor Carleton Simon, criminologist of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Doctor I. Goldstein, ophthalmic surgeon in Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

These eye-prints, of course, are only prints on photographic paper, made from miniature plates on which the retina, i. e., the background of the eye, has been photographed. The retinal camera that takes these photographs through the pupil of the eye lights up the retina with a concentrated beam and snaps a perfectly clear picture of the pattern weaved on the back of the eye by arteries and veins.

It is this picture that identifies the person, for among thousands of photographs, no two have been found alike, and ophthalmologists claim that the pattern of blood vessels on the back of the eye is at least as characteristic in every individual as are his finger-prints, thereby enabling identification of the person. This novel means of identification has certain advantages not found in finger-printing and photographing criminals. It is a challenge to the criminal element who constantly seek methods that may enable them to destroy the evidence of their identity.

Many of the gangsters who have paid the greatest penalty by forfeiting their lives as the results of their crimes, attempted to alter their appearance by surgery and also tried to erase the characteristic ridges on the skin of their finger-tips by the use of chemicals in order to destroy their identity. A comparison of such altered finger-prints with the original finger-prints on record shows that they did not succeed in completely erasing the tell-tale marks. They came near their goal, however, and what they missed by a narrow margin, future criminals may attain. Plastic surgery is making a rapid progress. Furthermore, even if after the removal of finger-prints, scars remain, they do not furnish evidence for the purpose of identification. The possibility of tampering with the retinal picture is practically out of the question, for no matter how eager a criminal may be to conceal his identity, he would hardly be willing to sacrifice his eyes.

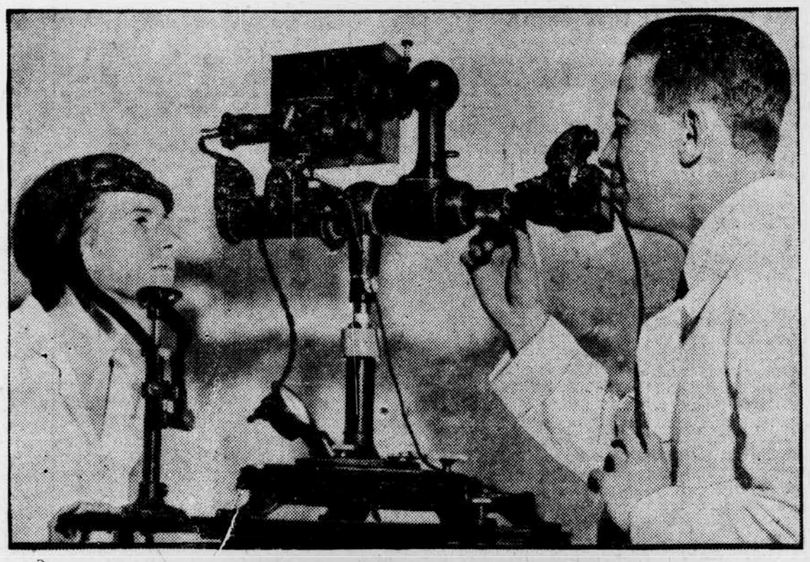
For the purpose of identification, the proponents of the new method use only photographs of the right eye.

The pictures are relatively simple to make. The camera is centered on the point where the optic nerve enters the retina. This point appears as a round, white spot in the picture. A standard screen placed against the photographic plate takes a picture of the network of veins together with a fine screen. The lines of the screen are numbered in a way that indicates the exact position of every point on the picture. For the purpose of identification, the direction of the veins and the points at which they branch out into smaller veins are charted. This is all that has to be done, for, as mentioned above, the size, direction and the branching off of the veins paints a different picture on the back of every human retina.

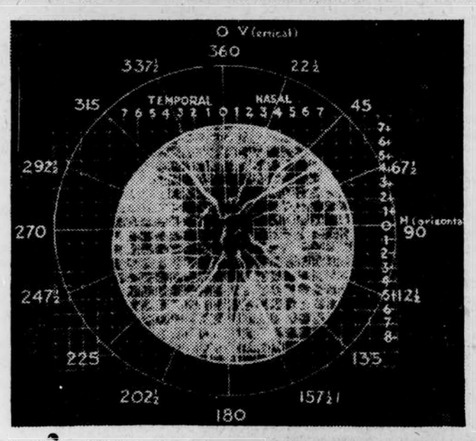
The retinal photograph shows both arteries and veins, but only the veins that appear darker on the picture are used for charting. Should a further degree of differentiation prove necessary, the arteries, too, could be charted and their relative position would furnish further points of identification.

When ophthalmologists first made their researches in retinal photography they learned that the pattern of the eye was fixed. They photographed the retina, the background of the eye, in diagnosing diseases. The camera used in this work takes pictures of the retina, showing the delicate network of tiny blood-vessels and the "macula," a white spot which is the most sensitive part of the nervous pathway that transmits visual images to the brain.

The photographic apparatus shown in one of the accompanying illustrations enables the physician to record at frequent intervals the results of the progress made in treating various diseases of the eye. Since many maladies of the eye are indicated by changes in the retina and choroid, delicate membranes lining the eye-ball, the value of such pictures is great.



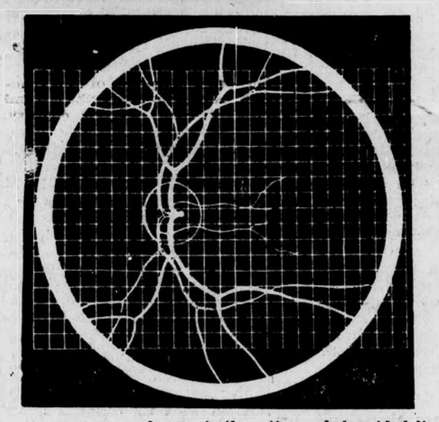
Left: The Old Finger-Print and the New Eye-Print Method of Identifying Criminals. Figure A. The Branching of the Veins Takes Place on the Surface of the Optic Nerve. Figure B. The Branching Takes Place Outside the Optic Nerve Altogether. Figure C. The Branching of Veins Takes Place Within the Optic Nerve and Only One Branch Emerges. Figure D. The Branching of Veins Takes Place Within the Optic Nerve and Two or More Branches Emerge.



Above: Photographic Apparatus Used in Making Pictures of the Inner Depths of the Human Eye.

Left: An Eye-Print With a Superimposed Screen and Angle-Finder. The Center Circle Is the Spot Where the Optic Nerve Enters the Retina. The Heavier Lines Indicate the Veins and the Weaker Ones the Arteries.

Below: A Schematic Drawing of the Fundus of the Retina. The Sides of Each of the Squares on Both of the Screens Measure Exactly Two and One-Half Millimeters.



The Indian Diving Spider

A SERIES of interesting observations dealing with the little known "diving spiders" of India, which submerge when frightened or dive in search of food, has been made by Mr. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharya, of the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta. This spider is known as the "Lycosa Annandalai."

"When frightened, these unique spiders suddenly submerge and remain clinging to the aquatic plants," says Mr. Bhattacharya in Natural History. "I have often seen them stay below for more than twenty minutes. Because of an air film surrounding their bodies, they look silvery white under water. The coating of air prevents the water from moistening them. The mother spider, carrying a cocoon from which young will eventually emerge, dives under water in a similar manner and under similar circumstances.

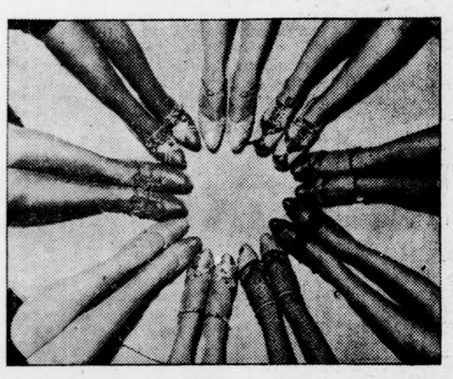
"The depth to which the spider dives is usually several inches, and if pursued, it creeps for a considerable distance under water along the aquatic plants and tries to hide itself in a place of safety. When exhausted and unsuccessful at concealing itself, it feigns death, folding all its legs and floating on the surface of the water in an inverted position.

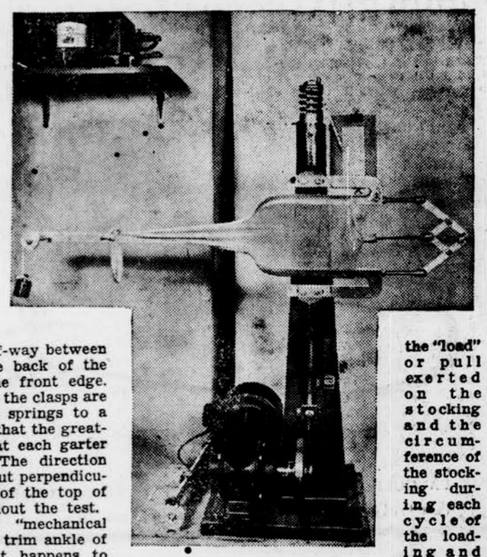
"These amphibian spiders spend most of their time floating on water or resting upon leaves or stems of aquatic plants. They are very quarrelsome. If a male or female happens to be in close proximity to another male or female, a serious quarrel is inevitable. The duel ends in loss of legs, endangering the life of either or both.

"The female lays eggs in a cocoon of a deep olive color. After coming out of the cocoon, the young spiders flock into their mother's back and remain there for five or six days. They are always in danger, for older spiders invariably kill them on sight. Though they are of cannibalistic habit, these spiders prey principally upon the water-flies that float upon the surface of the water, the smaller dragon flies, etc., and they even hunt small fishes whenever there is opportunity."

How Stockings Are Tested With a Mechanical Leg

A MECHANICAL leg, which is capable of exactly duplicating the stress and pull exerted on silk hose, is such a human-like contrivance that it simulates the action of a woman's leg as it exerts wear and tear on hosiery at the knee and at garter clasps (if the latter are not obsolete). In fact, the stocking being subject to service tests on this machine is secured in position by two garter clasps attached to opposite sides of the welt, or hem, half-way between the seam (at the back of the stocking) and the front edge. The other ends of the clasps are fastened through springs to a fixed support, so that the greatest tug exerted at each garter is five pounds. The direction of the pull is about perpendicular to the edge of the top of the welt throughout the test.





The Electric Mechanical Leg Which Is Devised to Simulate the Action of a Woman's Leg as It Exerts Wear and Tear on Hosiery at the Knee and the Garter Clasps.

Likewise, this "mechanical leg" imitates the trim ankle of milady and what happens to her triple-sheer, or lace, pair of hose when one pound of pull is in force in opposite direction to that at the garters.

This hosiery-testing machine is comprised of a pair of jaws, each 12 inches long, mounted horizontally, parallel to each other, and at such a distance apart that the minimum circumference is 13.3 inches. The hose to be tested is stretched over these jaws and the latter are pulled apart to a maximum circumference of 21.3 inches and then permitted to rebound to their original position. This process is repeated again and again at the rate of 60 flexing cycles per minute. This "leg" is so mechanical and automatic in performance that it even includes a counter which numbers the cycles.

A laboratory chart is available for writing down the relationship between the "load" or pull exerted on the stocking and the circumference of the stocking during each cycle of the loading and unloading. For instance, the circumference of the hose at a load of 30 pounds in the first cycle and at a load of 10 pounds in the two-hundred-and-first cycle have been employed as yardsticks for measuring, respectively, the resistance of a stocking to stretching and a tendency to become baggy following repeated stretching.

This hurry-up process of testing milady's hosiery—heretofore it being necessary for a woman to wear out stockings to test them—affords an index for the manufacturer in producing women's full-fashioned silk hosiery. It defines the minimum limits, in trade terms, for "distensibility," "recoverability," and "stretch-endurability"; a classification of hosiery based upon the thickness of two layers of the leg fabric of the stocking; tolerances for size and length of the stocking, and requirement for color-fastness.

The 'Movie' Cow

THE unromantic cow is playing her part in motion pictures in more ways than one. Humble as her part may be in acting, she is of great importance on the mechanical side, as Doctor C. E. K. Mees explained recently in a lecture in London.

It is the cow's appetite for mustard, according to Doctor Mees, which indirectly renders fast films "developable." The cow simply mows grass into its capacious maw, collecting in the process many meadow plants rich in mustard oil. The gelatine used for photographic negative is extracted from calf skins. This substance relies chiefly for its outstanding quality—super-sensitivity to light—on the mustard oil incorporated in it. Actually, the mustard content may be less than one part in a million, but it is indispensable. Its effect is to enlarge the silver "blobs" in the film when light is contacted, thus ensuring a rapid reaction—the secret of high-speed photography.

Bicycle With Three Wheels

KAY ROHNER, a young inventive genius who lives in Inglewood, California, is winning a lot of wagers from his friends these days. It is all the result of a bit of bad luck which he turned to good account with his three-wheeled bicycle, which is not a tricycle, as his friends bet.

While riding his bicycle the handle-bars, for some unknown reason, snapped off. Kay was fortunate enough to escape a bad fall, as he is an expert bicyclist. In dismay the young rider gazed upon his useless vehicle. How would he get another pair of handle-bars?

Kay's problem was solved a little later in the simplest and most surprising manner. While dismantling an old, abandoned motor car, he was about to discard the steering-wheel as useless. Suddenly it dawned upon him that here was his new pair of handle-bars. Hastening home he grabbed a monkey-wrench and in no time he had the steering-wheel firmly attached to his bicycle. Kay says he does not miss the original handle-bars.

The Steering-Wheel From an Old, Dismantled Motor Car Serves as a Satisfactory Substitute for the Conventional Bicycle Handle-Bars.

Giving Crops Gas to Speed Growth

SODA water has long been one of man's most popular and refreshing drinks. This beverage, which is carbon dioxide in water, is not of use, however, to man alone.

The modern farmer who follows the latest methods of cultivation today does not have to spread the soil with fertilizer to make his crops grow. Instead, he merely "turns on the gas" to accomplish that purpose.

Water containing carbon dioxide has long been known as an excellent stimulant for increasing the growth of plants. Now it is proposed to speed up the growing up crops by giving them a liquid stimulant, such as ammonia, in the water used to irrigate the fields of growing grain.

The water of the irrigating stream is charged with compressed ammonia gas which is released from a tank and carried through a tube to a pipe placed across the bottom of the ditch. As the gas is released it dissolves in the water.

WATER CONTAINING AMMONIA SPEEDS UP PLANT GROWTH
TANK OF COMPRESSED AMMONIA GAS
GAS SPURTS OUT UNDER PRESSURE AND DISSOLVES IN WATER

Gassing Irrigated Crops With Ammonia Water, Which Acts as a Stimulant and Hastens Growth.

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KAMALA WORKS.
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

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Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Possibilities Of Cashewnuts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the heading of "Current Topics" in the issue dated 19th April, one of your weekly contemporaries published a very interesting article entitled "The Cashew Snake Habit" The reading of this article makes me feel how little our countrymen, and if I may say so, the authorities interested in the industry, commerce and agriculture of our country, know what is going on around them.

It is not because of any 'craze' that these nuts are in vogue in the West, just as much as it is not the result of any craze that India enjoys the monopoly of jute—the gift of nature; and if the Indian agriculturist had realised fifty years ago what the produce of Cashews meant to him, he and all subsidiary industries and trades connected with him would have had a different tale to tell to-day.

Ten years ago an enthusiastic industrialist from South India went to New York—that nut-eating country—to see whether the Americans would be interested in the import of Cashewnut. It was the enterprising spirit of that country, and not that of those who are entrusted with the destiny of our agriculture that was responsible in awakening the agriculturist and in teaching him how to grow them and pack them for export. They sent out experts to our country to make experiments and ultimately succeeded in creating a little beginning with Cashews, with the following results, which will not only speak for themselves but will astound many.

Value imports of Cashewnuts from British India to U.S.A. were.

Period	Quantity in lb.	Value.
1934	14,610,967	£461,664
1935	22,212,510	£726,815
January to May 1936	6,696,326	£203,015

This result was not due to "changing food fashions", but the result of the acumen in commerce and industry of America, in which it leads the world.

It is, however, an irony of fate that this Empire product is practically unknown in the United Kingdom, of whose Empire we form a part. The average Englishman when shown the Cashewnut, looks at it with an eye of suspicion, and wants to know if it is a synthetic product, yet an American has as much Westernised palate as an Englishman, but the pity is that those at the head of our commerce and industry have not troubled themselves to exploit the resources of our country.

The Publicity Department of our High Commissioner in this country has been struggling for the last eight years with a grant allotted to him by the Indian taxpayer to popularise Indian products. The stereotyped metheds of publicity and the red tapism connected with the Government Department who dictates to him from India as to what to do without any local knowledge, are crippling his activities. He has talked for eight years of the Indian chutney, the curry powder brass work, ivory work, carpets and the beautiful wood panels at India House.

At all exhibitions where all the grant is spent hundreds of people walk past our exhibits admiring what good things we have in India, but this admiration does not help us in rupees, annas and pies. Authorities responsible to advance commerce must find out what this country can buy from India and give publicity to the commodity accordingly. The whole of Europe is still a virgin ground to exploit for the Cashewnuts. They can be put to all the uses of almonds in confectionery and bakery. Almonds are a foreign produce. No part of the British Empire produces them. The English import of almonds annually amounts to £1,250,000 while the import of Cashewnuts—an equally important species as almonds—is so insignificant that British customs keep no separate statistics for their import here.

No amount spent on the publicity of the Cashewnut in Europe is large enough. The legislature in the interest of the Indian agriculturist should wake up the Government to the need of adopting urgent measures of exploiting this market by allotting a special grant for the publicity of this commodity.—Yours etc.,

"INDIAN IMPORTER."

London.

Bombay Hospitals

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is no reason to believe that what Dr. Harden, M.D., M.A., formerly Advisor in Military Medicine, Ministry of War, Nanking, speaks of as his experience in the St. George's Hospital, is an exaggeration.

It is a great pity that this medical institution of first-class repute, should have sunk to its present level. Though we of the other communities are not concerned with its internal management, yet one feels that after all humanity is the one link of real fellowship between all races and creeds.

For the sake of some of our poorer European, English and Anglo-Indian friends, let us hope that the authorities in charge see to it that the working of this hospital is improved.

One also hears that the Bomanjee Petit Parsi General institution is shortly to celebrate its Silver Jubilee, and appeals are being made to the community to participate by donating whatever they can towards its funds. The Parsis need never be told when and where to give—for charity to them is a natural gift, but why should Parsis jubilate when there is no cause for jubilation?

We all remember, when this great institution was opened, how high ran all Zoroastrian hopes at the thought of the ultimate joy and relief this institution would bring to thousands of poor suffering Parsis. We all, however, realised, to our intense sorrow, as years passed on, how these expectations were frittered away, till to-day far from being what it was intended to be, this institution can be called the "Institution of Regrets".

When in the near future, the Parsi public find that the whole institution has been completely shorn of its present short-comings, that it is laid on an altogether new and working foundation, that it has begun to earn through real merit that reputation for which its donor, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, in his great generosity and trusting benevolence donated fifteen solid lakhs, till then I appeal in all sincerity, to the Parsi community, to agitate 'en masse' with all the courage and enthusiasm they can muster till they see a new, and beautiful hospital spring up from the dark shadows of the old.—Yours, etc.

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Ambernath Strikes

R. R. PARIKH calls upon the public to bring pressure to bear on the authorities of the Ambernath Match Factory to come to a satisfactory settlement with their employees.

Injustice

D. L. SATINI refers to the various injustices done to Major C. K. Naidu in the recent tour of the Indian Cricket Team in England.

Queries

T. H. A. SATTAR wants to know what action is being taken in connection with the alleged serious malpractices which were recently brought to light in the Kurla municipality, and when that municipality will be restored to the public.

Unite

THE PRESIDENT of the Punjab Motor Union requests all those engaged in the motor traffic in the country to attend the All-India Motor Union Federal Conference which will be held at Delhi at the end of this year.

Muslim Women's Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your columns to endorse wholeheartedly what has been said by Miss Shabera Begum and Miss Shuffi Tyebji regarding Muslim women's education. The key to the progress of any nation in any direction, political, economic, social and cultural lies entirely on education. Islam is a great social reformer. It has all along afforded the fullest rights and privileges to womankind and if only the Muslim women is permitted to enjoy the privileges which are rightfully hers, she will be the happiest person on the face of the earth.

Why is there such a vast contrast between the early glories of Islam and the impotence and stagnation of to-day? It is due to lack of education among its women. They have no subjects to converse but the most elementary facts of family and physical life. How can we hold our own and bring ourselves to the level of our neighbours when our women are steeped in ignorance —women who alone are most competent to impart progressive ideas into the rising generation?

We call ours a progressive age but so far as the Muslims are concerned it is just the contrary.

I appeal and appeal with all the earnestness at my command to the leaders of our community to 'awake and arise or for ever be fallen'. They must take up the question of educating their women to enable them to assume their due share of the privileges and responsibilities in the evolution of the social and political aspect of our life.—Yours, etc.

"MEDICO".

Trombay, September 18.

"Muslim Trusts"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. S. M. in your issue of the 28th inst. has reminded me of an incident which I think it will not be out of place to mention in order to remind others.

At the time when litigation was going on in connection with the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam and efforts were being made to bring about an amicable settlement Mr. Jinnah had admitted that an educational institution like the Anjuman had unfairly suffered considerable loss and gave an encouraging assurance by saying "The Anjuman is our institution and it falls on our shoulders to put it on a strong financial basis. I shall go from door to door to collect funds to the extent of two to five lacs of rupees. This assurance was given in the presence of the Advocate-General, some trustees of the Anjuman, some members of the Managing Committee and some other responsible persons. A settlement was arrived at and the litigation ended. It now remains with Mr. Jinnah to take steps to fulfil his promise to raise funds for the Anjuman-i-Islam.

I do not agree with your correspondent that any decent sum cannot be raised in these days. He may not be aware how easily Mr. Jinnah's appeal to the few members of the Reception Committee of the Sessions of the All-India Muslim League at Islam Club in April last was responded by a collection of about Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses of the Sessions of the Muslim League. Perhaps he has not read the report in the papers have easily he was able to raise a handsome sum of Rs. 50,000 for the Muslim Parliamentary Board of Bengal at a meeting at Calcutta. I am quite confident Mr. Jinnah will be able to raise a very decent sum for an educational institution like the Anjuman, if he takes upon himself to do so.

In all fairness to Mr. Jinnah let not the Muslim community burden him with details of management of trust properties, when he can do more important and useful work on questions of fundamentals and principles.—Yours, etc.,

"EDUCATION."

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Col. Sokhey, one of the chief speakers at the debate on Birth Control, held under the auspices of the European and Indian Progressive Groups, the other day, informs me of certain mis-statements made by the other speaker, Sir Mangaldas Mehta. The latter is reported to have said that the Bombay obstetricians and gynaecologists at a debate held the previous night, came to the conclusion that contraceptive appliances caused a good number of serious disorders in the female, including plecenta praevia.

As the one who initiated the debate at the meeting of the gynaecologists, I can say that this statement by Sir Mangaldas is not true. There was some criticism about metal appliances like stem pessary, etc., as these DID cause serious complications. Only one Doctor, who has a very varied and vast gynaecological practice spoke of having come across two cases where some minor disorders were noticed after the prolonged use of birth control methods. There were no other criticism whatever of the approved scientific contraceptive appliances and every one, including Sir Mangaldas, who presided at the meeting, agreed to the necessity of family limitation for medical reasons. I got these facts verified by Dr. Chamanlal, the Secretary of the Bombay Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society.

As Sir Mangaldas' statement referred to above has been widely reported and might cause misconception and even alarm among the public, I shall be grateful if you will publish this letter in your esteemed journal.—Yours etc.,

A. P. PILLAY,
General Secretary,
Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene, including Sex Hygiene.

Bombay: Sept. 8.

Import Business Of Japan Textiles

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The object of this letter is merely to show how importing houses are deprived of their right dues owing to the present system of working, and there is no intention whatsoever to pass remarks on the practice—adopted by any firm.

The state of import business, so far as import houses are concerned, is getting precarious because of several circumstances:—

1. Heavy cable expenses which are almost always out of proportion to the quantity of business booked, unless the importers keep a major portion of the quantity on their own account.

2. Direct relationship of some of the dealers with prominent exporters of Japan.

3. Speculative tendency of most of the Indian and Japanese importing houses, at times making sales quite out of line from the rates prevailing at the other end.

4. Tendency of most of the importing houses (both Indian and Japanese) to hold goods on their own account, which with slightly unfavourable turn of the market at either end makes them nervous, consequently releasing the goods at prices far below replacing costs thus making the market unduly nervous.

5. Risk of buyers, importers have to take. Wise importers always put down a limit for each buyer. For those who try to work cautiously it is hard to get business, whereas reckless canvassing, though in appearance shows good results, in reality it is otherwise, as experience shows that invariably every year an importer has to write off a very large sum as bad debts.

6. Competition amongst importing firms to sell the goods cheapest simply to impress the buyers that though their suppliers may be the same as of other well-established firms still they get preference from them in price because of their business with them in good volume.

7. So far as piecegoods, especially dyed and printed goods are concerned, disputes which are likely in almost 99 cases out of 100 when the market is against buyers, put them out of pocket to a substantial extent especially when there are very few chances, practically nil, of their recovering the amount from their suppliers in view of system of payment on the spot by credits.

8. Importers who are right earnest to secure business, when they fall with market buyers, are hunting after commission houses less knowing their financial stability, which information is very difficult to obtain, most of them being up-country people, with results disastrous for themselves, as these commission houses are not confined to one commodity but most of them deal in speculative commodities such as cotton, seeds, silver, etc., in the grip of any one of them they are likely to fall, damaging their solvency to extent beyond repairs, leave their place of business and are difficult to trace.

If, unfortunately, besides the outstanding contracts, credits have been given to them, imagine for a moment the fate of the importing houses who have dealt with them!

9. Manipulations at the other end are many a time very peculiar and so sudden that it simply creates confusion at this end, e.g., certain quality of yarn is offered for shipment four to five months ahead but before the expiry of three or four weeks of the previous offer the goods are actually offered for the very next month. Imagine the panic that this creates to the importer or buyer who has committed himself for shipment several months ahead thinking that nearer shipment would no more be available and they would reap benefits of the risks they have run whereas the result is contrary to their expectation.

There may be many more reasons for failure of importing houses to secure business which may be ultimately paying to them; but what is feared is not so much their failure to succeed as their extinction.

What the shippers in Japan think is that these importing houses are an intermediate party whose margin of profit is an unnecessary burden while on the other hand the dealer is anxious to approach the shippers direct, thinking that importing houses sometimes usurp a margin far beyond what they deserve. Both, therefore, viz., the shipper and the dealer, are anxious to eliminate the importing house, giving absolutely no consideration to the amount of risk the importer is running and cable expenses he has got to incur even for business that does not fructify.

If, therefore the importing houses want to avoid being extinct they must come to some agreement with shippers in Japan on the same lines as Japanese shippers have their arrangement with manufacturers whereby the manufacturers decline to deal direct with importers on this side.

A question may be raised by exporters as to whom they should treat as importers and who should be regarded as dealers. In my opinion the answer is not at all difficult. Such firms who have no outlet in the bazaar or at any other places should be regarded as importing houses, all the rest being termed dealers. Anyhow there will be a solution, satisfactory both to the shippers and importing houses if they put their heads together and lay down a certain line of action.

This will surely stamp out speculation to a far greater extent than is expected.—Yours, etc.,

"ACQUAINTED".

Indian Christian Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an Association in this city called Indian Christian Association. It is an old institution but, unfortunately, for the past few years it has fallen on evil days. There are over ten thousand Indian Christians in the city but strange to say that the members of this Association does not exceed even a hundred. The reason is that it is in the hands of a few leaders who are absolutely not in touch with the burning problems of the community but who are content to meet once a year, of course a handful of them, and elect office-bearers for the year from among themselves. Some times, if it suits them, they won't mind even sending a representation to the Government in the name of the Association, or to make a show once a year by inviting some leading citizen, in order to show what the Indian Christian Association exists, but not even half those present on such occasions are members of the Association. May I request these leaders to bestir themselves and tackle the several problems of the community in right earnest?—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

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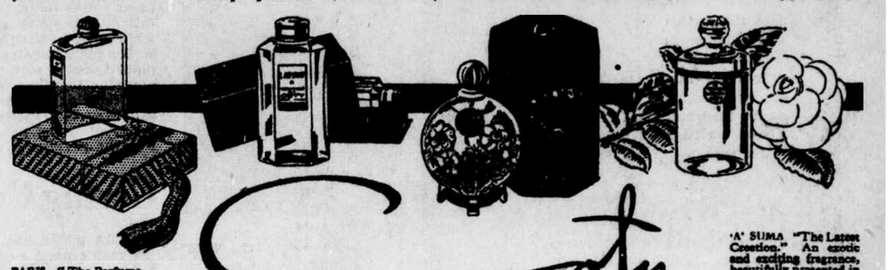

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Pt. MALAVIYA'S TEMPLE TO SARASWATI

V. A. Sundaram Chronicles The Romantic Career Of Benares Hindu University

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

An attractive volume "Benares Hindu University—10/5-1935" giving a detailed survey of the achievements of the University has been brought out, edited by Mr. V. A. Sundaram, Member of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu University.

FOREWORD.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Chancellor of the Benares University, who has been closely associated with it from the time the scheme was first mooted, in a foreword says: "To few men is it given to conceive great and noble things for the benefit of their fellowmen; to fewer still is given the good fortune to see their noble conceptions nobly realised by their own efforts. Of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the revered founder of this University, it can be truly said that he not only had the vision of dedicating a new temple to Saraswati in the ancient and sacred city of Benares, but also the tenacity of purpose to achieve its material realisation, and within his own life-time to see it become the great seat of learning that it is to-day.

DEEP DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

"To this veteran statesman and his unflagging zeal and indefatigable energy and also to those honoured names of an earlier generation who nurtured it with work and money, India owes a deep debt of gratitude. The object of the Hindu University is to create a Synthesis of the East and the West, to assimilate the scientific knowledge and methods of Europe with the ancient wisdom and culture of the Hindus; to create in fact, a new and inclusive civilization, which, while preserving the best in the Hindu tradition, welcomes the new knowledge which gives to Europe its material strength. How far the University has been able to achieve this noble object in this comparatively short period of twenty years may be seen from the pages of this book."

CHANCELLOR'S HOPE.

His Highness the Chancellor after warmly thanking the Ruling Princes of India, who have also munificently endowed the different branches of learning in which it seeks to specialize, hopes that by the continued support of the Government of India, the States and the people of British India, the Hindu University will continue to grow in stature and usefulness and occupy a place of honour among the Universities of the world.

In an appeal to every Indian Prince and peasant to contribute his or her quota to the building up of this national Temple of Learning, Pandit Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor for the last seventeen years, hopes that they would respond generously to this appeal, and help the University to continue its vigorous growth so that it may soon rank among the best universities of the world and become in an ever-increasing measure an object of pride to the motherland and in a special degree to the great community whose honoured name it bears.

STEP TOWARDS IDEAL.

The foundation stone of the University was laid by Lord Hardinge, Viceroy, on February 4, 1916. His Excellency speaking before a constellation of Governors, a galaxy of Ruling Princes and the flower of India's intellect said: "This foundation stone will mark a definite step in the advance towards an ideal (of a residential and teaching University) that has stirred to its very depth the imagination of India. I trust the Benares Hindu University may be a place of many-sided activities prepared to equip youngmen for the various walks of life that go to the constitution of modern society; able to lead their countrymen in the path of progress; skilled to achieve new conquests in the realms of science art, industry and social well-being, and armed with the knowledge as well as the character so essential for the development of the abundant natural resources of India. Let it be our prayer that this stone may contain within it the germs of all that is good and beautiful and wise for the enrichment of the educational system of India, the enlightenment and happiness of her people, and the glory of God."

'AN ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITY.'

Lord Irwin another Viceroy who visited the University after eleven years said that the hopes expressed by Lord Hardinge had not been belied. "Those who have directed the growth of this University have laid their plans wisely and pursued them well. They have striven to create the real academic atmosphere, impalpable but always powerful to influence the minds of those, who are brought within its range. This finely conceived and finely executed plan is, therefore, very bright with promise. It can well claim to be an All-India University."

According to the author, the progress achieved by the University during the short period of twenty years has been marvellous. After Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya published his scheme in 1905, 151 lakhs of rupees has been collected, which is probably the largest sum that has been collected in India for any national institution.A magnificent site of 1,300 acres was acquired at the outset at the cost of six lakhs of rupees. A beautiful lay out plan was prepared. Twenty-one miles of roads were laid out and over twenty thousand trees were planted. Over two hundred buildings and colleges with towers and turrets reminiscent of temples adorn the University grounds. There are eight colleges and a splendid library. There are seven spacious hostels which provide accommodation for over two thousand students, who live on the grounds of the University. There are extensive playgrounds for cricket, hockey, football, tennis and wrestling, and a large hall for physical culture.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The progress of the University on the academic side has been quite gratifying. The objects of the University were thus formulated:

(1.) To promote the study of the Hindu Shastras and of Sanskrit literature generally as a means of preserving and popularising for the benefit of the Hindus in particular and of the world in general, the best thought and culture of the Hindus, and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India;

(2) to promote learning and research generally in Arts and Science in all branches;

(3) to advance and diffuse such scientific, technical and professional knowledge, combined with the necessary practical training, as is best calculated to help in promoting indigenous industries and in developing the material resources of the country: and

(4.) to promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education.

The University has established its reputation as an All-India institution. The total number of students from all parts of India and from the Indian States is over 3,500 and that of teachers over 200. Subject to the Resolutions, it is open to persons of both sexes and of all classes, castes and creeds. There are Mussalman, Christian and Parsi students also in its rolls and they live in the same hostels with Hindu students. So also do students of the so-called depressed classes, who are exempt from the payment of all tuition fees. Religious instruction is not compulsory in the case of non-Hindu students. Excepting teachers of Religion, professors are selected without any distinction of race and creed.

The Government of Indian contributes annually 3 lakhs towards it. Several Indian States also support the University by handsome annual donations. Of the sum of 151 lakhs collected, 130 lakhs has been contributed by the Princes and people of India and 21 lakhs by the Government of India.

The object of this volume has been to put together the writings and utterances of some of the principal personages, who lent moral or material support to the University in its infancy, and will be found useful. The volume comprises over 600 pages and several nice photographs.—A.P.

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Mystery-Girl Of 9

Fall Of Brickbats Bewilders Inmates Of "Haunted" Home

FEROZEPORE, (By Mail).

A whole village in this district is bewildered by an uncanny phenomenon which is being observed for several days past at Baghapurana, where bricks are falling mysteriously into a house occupied jointly by two constables for over a week.

The phenomenon started one night and, when all attempts to find out the culprit ended in failure, the families of the constables had to be removed to a friend's house whereupon the bricks ceased to fall. Early morning, however, when the families were brought back, the thing started again. From this time onward, the brickbats followed the families wherever they went. Closer investigation revealed that the falling of brickbats was in some mysterious manner connected with a little girl, Raj Bibi aged 9, a relative of one of the constables. It was further noticed that the moment she swung her arm brickbats fell in the house. The girl was unconscious of what she was doing and, when asked why she moved the arm like that so frequently, she expressed her inability to account for it.

The phenomenon took a strange turn when the entry of the girl into any room began to be accompanied by throwing out into the courtyard of utensils and other things contained in it. One of the constables annoyed at the phenomenon said that the bricks were not large enough whereupon a large piece of masonry crashed into the house. Another man remarked that money instead of bricks might fall, and he had his prayers heard, because some money came down jingling. Unable to deal with the situation the constables sent for a Muslim Pir on whose arrival the girl went into a corner of the courtyard and began to look at a drain pipe overhead. She could see, she said, an old man clad in blue robes, standing on the roof with a staff in his hand. When the girl asked him why he was worrying them all the supernatural being is alleged to have told her was that he was not so much after them as the Pir, who on being apprised of it, quietly walked out for safety. The girl then fell in a swoon.

The mystery remains unrevealed.—United Press.

BENGAL LABOUR PROTEST

Promulgation Of Public Safety Act Will Curb Legitimate Activities

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A largely attended public meeting held this evening at Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. N .K. Basu, M.L.C., passed a resolution stronigy protesting against the promulgation of the Bengal Police Security Act in Calcutta, 24-Parganas, and Howrah, predominantly in working class areas, which, the meeting opined, was calculated to suppress legitimate Trade Union movements in Bengal, specially on the eve of the Constitutional changes which for the first time enfranchised Labour in Bengal.

The meeting, therefore, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the promulgation order.

Several Labour leaders addressing the meeting pointed out that the Act instead of meeting any emergency (which never existed) would curb legitimate Labour activities in the province at a time when they would be preparing for election under their newly acquired franchise.—United Press.

AGRICULTURISTS MAY BE DUPED

Replacement Of Coloured Paper By Ballot Paper Criticised

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

It is learnt that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a lengthy statement to Sir James Clay, Home Member of the United Provinces Government, criticising the Government's decision to adopt in the coming provincial elections, the old method of ballot paper instead of the coloured paper which other provinces have adopted.

It is feared that the uneducated agriculturist class who form the bulk of voters in this province will be easily duped by agents, unless the former are helped to recognise their candidates through coloured ballot paper and coloured ballot boxes.—United Press.

MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE TO HANUMAN VYAYAM MANDAL

Will Introduce Physical Culture System In Hindu 'Varsity

AMRAOTI, Sept. 17.

From a message received here from a student of the Benares Hindu University, it is learnt that while addressing recently a big meeting of old and present students of the University on the 8th September Pt. Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, paid a very glowing tribute to the work of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal of Amraoti in general and to that of its Olympic Team at the International Sports Congress at Berlin in particular.

He laid stress on the necessity of compulsory education in the University and said that he had already followed the same policy in the Hindu University and was going to take all possible assistance in this matter from the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal Amraoti. A batch of some athletes trained in the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal are already studying in the Hindu University and are also working to organize the Mandal's system of physical education there.

They gave demonstrations recently in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor.

(Continued from column 7.)

attention towards the workers of the Party. In the Punjab, within a month or two, 50 workers of the Party had been served with orders either interning or externing the workers from a certain area. In Delhi alone, 75 workers had received the attention of the Government and most of them were members of the Party. Normal work of the Party could not be carried in many provinces. Government did not want that the Party workers should come in contact with the masses.

LAL-PAL-BAL.

Mr. Masani said that it was essential to know the Indian Political back-ground to appreciate the present situation. He said that history was repeating itself. When the Indian National Congress was started, the doctors, the lawyers --the educated classes dominated the organisation. The feudal classes were nowhere near the organisation. Then came the Partition of Bengal period and the Lal-Pal-Bal agitation, when the trio were considered the extremists, and at Surat, there was a regular battle and a few years later, the Moderates left the Congress. Then came the Gandhian era, when the lower middle classes got into the Congress. To-day the Congress was going through another process or change. The Congress Socialist Party reflected the entry into the Congress of the Peasantry and the workers as a whole. There had been an awakening among the peasants and workers of the country.

NO COMPLIMENT

As usual, the elders had gone into panic, at the speeches and utterances of the Socialist Party. The Socialists were accused of disrupting the ranks by pre-

"Congress Socialists To-day And To-morrow"

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE

An interesting discourse on "Congress Socialists To-day and To-morrow" was given by Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, on Saturday evening, at the United Jain Students' Union, of which he has been elected the President for the coming year.

Before Mr. Masani began his lecture, the Secretary of the Union read the Report of the activities of the Union for the last year and hoped to continue doing good work under the guidance of Mr. Masani in the coming year also.

Mr. Masani, in the course of his lecture, traced the history of the Congress Socialist Party, since its inception to its present position, in the Congress Politics of the country. He said that the Party was born in the jail. It was a child of the prison. All the radical elements in the Congress who were behind the prison bars during the second Civil time of the Bombay Congress, Provincial Socialist Disobedience movement, thought it essential to form themselves into a radical group and check the likely swing of Congress politics to the right. These young men felt that the leadership of the Congress was not the proper one to lead India towards the cherished goal of Complete Independence. By the Parties had been formed in about 13 provinces in the country.

STRAIGHT FIGHTS

Continuing, Mr. Masani said: The progress made by the Party during the two years of its existence was phenomenal. It had taken deep root within a short time. The growth of the Party had its effect on the trend of Congress politics. The Party, as it grew, was able to give straight fights and got a fairly good support. At Lucknow, the Party was able to carry nearly one-third of the Congress with them, in their resolutions and amendments. It was due to the Party that the languages of the resolution passed was radical in outlook. Of course, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was greatly responsible for the strength that the radical elements could show at Lucknow. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Party that were responsible for the resolutions on Mass contact, on War and the agrarian situation in the country. The strength of the Party was recognised and three members of the Party were taken on the Congress Cabinet.

PARTY'S WORK

As far as the Labour World was concerned, the Party had dominated the Politics of the Trade Union Movement for the last two years. It had won over to itself the allegiance of a good section of the workers. The Party had contributed a great deal towards bringing the Congress and Labour closer. The Party member had done more work among the peasantry than any other political party had done before. The Party had also worked generally among the youth and students in the country.

NOT WANTED

One of the tests of the progress made by the Party, was the extent of repression turned towards it. In two provinces the Government had directed their

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Portfolio Without Power

Status Of Ministers In New Constitution: Congress Out To Wreck It

TEZPUR, September 18.

"The Ministers cannot touch the expenditure, charged upon the revenues. They can neither retrench nor economise. They may at least draw lesser salaries and propose a reduction in the allowance of the members of the legislature. They may propose some retrenchment and some economy in the posts and wages of clerks and peons. There the power of the Ministers and legislatures stops."

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED.

With these words, Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, Secretary, Assam Congress Parliamentary Board, spoke on the acceptance of Ministry in the Government of Assam, in a meeting held at the Town Hall with Dr. Hari Krishna Das in the chair. The election campaign was inaugurated in the meeting and people from different parts of the district mustered strong.

Continuing Mr. Das said that the Congress was entering the Provincial Legislatures with a view to wrecking the new Constitution.

Mr. Mahadev Sarma next urged the public to vote for the Congress candidates, notwithstanding the existence of the other party or parties, who were but the supporters of the new Constitution, while the Congress was going to wreck it from inside:—

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE.

The President summed up his address saying that, looking to the present financial condition of the Government of Assam and to its future arrangements, the new Constitution was but an enemy to the masses and as such the Congress was going to prove it a failure.

According to him, another reason of the Congress' entering Assembly was to counteract the vilifying propaganda made against the Indian public in foreign countries.—United Press.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN N. W. F.

Congress Alone Can Speak For Indian Nation

BANNU, September 18.

The election campaign was successfully inaugurated by the City Parliamentary Board last night when a grand public meeting, with about 5,000 persons attending, was held under the presidency of Lala Mangal Singh at Gandhi Chauk in a tastefully decorated pandal fitted with electric light. The main entrance was named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with photos hanging all around.

Lala Bhanjuram, pleader, was the principal speaker, who after tracing the history of constitutional progress in India, stressed that the Congress was the only organization that could suffer for its conviction and therefore represent the nation and deliver the goods. The communal organizations had made no sacrifice for the country or the community which they posed to represent.

SACRIFICES OF RED SHIRTS.

Sardar Ram Singh brought home to the public that the Government had persistently refused to recognise equal status of the Frontier with other provinces in the matter of receiving reforms. The sacrifices of the Khudai Khidmatgars did in two years what the moderates could not do in fifty years.

Master Kewalram, pleader, emphasised that the interest of the minorities in the Frontier lay in returning nationalist candidates to the legislatures for otherwise they could achieve nothing with a ratio of 38 and 12. He quoted from the Council proceedings and proved that communal representatives had done or could do no good either to their respective community or to the country.

Messrs. Mangal Singh, Bhanjuram and Master Kewalram left Bannu this morning for Dera Ismail Khan.—United Press.

REFORM OF COVENANT

Suggestion From Member States Of League

The following is the summary of the replies received from States Members to the letter sent out by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations requesting them to send their proposals they wish to make for perfecting the application of the principles of the Covenant.

The first reply is from France, which refers to the declarations made by the French Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, who consider that the Covenant should be adjusted in such a way that the risks involved by affording military assistance to a State victim of aggression should be limited to the Powers that are geographically or politically the nearest to it. The French Government thinks it urgent that the principles of responsibility and of collective action laid down in the Covenant should be rendered easier of application.

The Government of Uruguay does not think that it is necessary to go into a full examination of the whole status of the League, but makes suggestions as to the Council's composition and the application of the collective security articles. It insists on the necessity for making the League universal and for the organisation of limited Continental or regional groups of countries to avoid the grave conflicts that have rendered the full application of the League provisions impossible. Uruguay also insists on the essential importance of the League as a preventer of disputes and recommends that organisations be set up to examine and decide how the principles of the Covenant are to be applied in cases where controversies arise.

SPEED-UP PROCESS.

The Soviet Government considers that a revision of the Covenant cannot at the present juncture be regarded as likely to lead to the desired results, owing to the difficulties that would be encountered by any attempt at amendment under Article 26.

It makes certain suggestions which would, in its opinion, if accepted, contribute to a more effective application of the Covenant's principles. They relate to the time within which the Council shall be summoned in the event of war against a member of the League; the period within which it shall reach a decision as to the application of measures of coercion; the enforcement of military sanctions; the execution of mutual assistance agreements between States parties to them; economic and financial sanctions, etc. And it insists on the necessity for a clear definition of the aggressor.

The Argentine Government thinks that the Covenant of the League should be co-ordinated with the Kellogg Pact and the Argentine Pact against war. It should borrow from the draft treaty for the maintenance of peace drawn up by the Argentine Republic a provision which makes for the tightening up of the measures for preventing a war of aggression.

WANTED NATIONAL PLEBISCITE.

The New Zealand reply reasserts that country's fidelity to the Covenant, the strengthening of which it is prepared to accept. New Zealand is ready to take its collective, share in the application of the full economic and military sanctions contemplated by Article 16. It believes that these sanctions will be ineffective in the future, unless they are immediate and automatic, and unless they take the form of a complete boycott and involve, if necessary, the use of force against force. New Zealand is prepared to agree to the institution of an international force under the control of the League or to the allocation to the League of a definite proportion or of the whole of the armed forces of its members. It proposes that a national plebiscite should be held in each country to take the opinion of the people on various points concerning the application of sanctions. While agreeing, with certain reservations, to the system of regional pacts, the Government thinks that the use of force in cases of aggression in defined areas should also be made the subject of national plebiscites. Adequate machinery should be set up for the ventilation and rectification of international grievances. It considers that the Peace Treaties of the Great War carried within themselves the germs of future conflicts. It realises the enormous difficulties of re-considering the status established by those treaties, but would be prepared to join in such a re-consideration. As a first step, it would agree that the Covenant of the League should be separated from these Treaties. All appropriate League discussions and decisions should be broadcast.

The New Zealand Government finally asks that in the interests of peace, a survey of world economic conditions should be undertaken.

NO NEED FOR RUSSIA.

The Latvian Government states that it sees no need for modifying the system of collective security, provided for in the Covenant and thinks that to do so would be to weaken the League's authority and the guarantees of security considerably.

The fact that the League is not universal is a serious difficulty, when important factors in world policy stand outside it. In the way of improvement, there might be an exact definition of the aggressor and certain changes to increase the effectiveness of Article 16. For the purpose of a unanimous decision, the votes of the parties to a dispute should not be counted. A plan should be drawn up to pre-determine the action of members in the event of a violation of the Covenant. This plan should provide for the immediate application of stringent economic sanctions.

The Government of Lithuania wishes the Covenant to remain as it stands and any measures for perfecting the application of its principles to be embodied in a separate instrument. The League should be made universal and the procedure leading up to the effective enforcement of the guarantees under the Covenant should be reduced to a strict minimum. The unanimity rule should be modified, and assistance to a state victim of aggression should be political financial and economic.

The Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Governments consulted together before stating the chief points on which improvements might be made, and the suggestions from these three Governments are analogous.

Norway wishes to strengthen the League's power of intervention in any matter that may lead to a dispute and bring about war. Armaments constitute one of the chief dangers to peace. The Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments should therefore be made a permanent institution, or else there should be a new permanent commission to go thoroughly into the question of armaments.

As regards the prevention of disputes, Norway makes several suggestions for modifying the unanimity rule, and for a prudent but effective use of Article 19, which enables the League to consider international conditions "whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." The economic aspect of peace is extremely important, and Norway thinks that the question of the general stabilisation of currencies and the distribution of raw materials should be taken up at international conferences. It fears that regional pacts may lead to blocs of alliances and stresses the difficulties of non-universality. Also the importance of what is called moral disarmament and the value to the service of peace of help from the press, broadcasting, literature and school teaching.

The Government of Sweden also insists on strengthening the Council's power to prevent war, the modification of the unanimity rule, the need for universality, the reduction of armaments, etc.

Denmark repeats some of Norway's and Sweden's points and shows that an amendment of the Covenant would be inopportune and dangerous. If the rules of the Covenant were properly applied, good results would be obtained. The best way of securing their application is to extend the membership of the League, to amend the unanimity rule, to reduce armaments and to consider the economic problems that require a solution in the interest of world Peace.

The Government of Colombia, in its notes to the Secretary-General, stresses what it calls the decentralisation of the League, suggesting the establishment of regional or Continental associations or ententes that will deal with problems of an essentially regional or Continental nature, and take steps for the maintenance of peace in case of local war or threat of war. The Council of the League would be composed of members elected by the Assembly from a list of candidates submitted by these associations. Military sanctions would be obligatory only for the States situated in the same Continent as the aggressor. Economic and Financial sanctions would come into force automatically, as soon as the League had determined the aggressor. Lastly, Colombia proposes that the unanimity rule be amended in such a way that the votes of aggressor States should not be counted in votes taken by competent organs of the League.

Land Where No Colour Bar Exists

Brazilian Interest In India: All People Admire And Respect Gandhiji

En-Route To P. E. N. Congress:

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By Air Mail).

Mlle. Mathilde Camacho travelling with the Anglo-Saxon Delegation to the P. E. N. Congress at Buenos Aires has sent the following written expressly for the "Bombay Chronicle":—

At dawn on August 28th, the S.S. "Highland Brigade" of the Royal Mail Line, bearing the Anglo-Saxon delegation with which India's delegate, Madame Sophia Wadia, is travelling to the P. E. N. Congress at Buenos Aires, reached Pernambuco, almost on the Easternmost point of South America and the first stop in the western hemisphere. The real name of the city is Recife—Pernambuco being the name of the province,—but English travellers apply the name of the province to the town which is its capital. The bay is extremely lovely and as the sun rises the outline of Recife, a city of some 300,000 inhabitants, stands out against a background of low hills, with the familiar silhoutte of cocoanut palms in evidence. The sea is of a beautiful blue and graceful sail-boats similar to those in Bombay harbour catch the rays of the rising sun.

At eight o'clock we are ready to visit the town with a party of friends, but before we get off we are surrounded by a group of newspaper men and photographers, who, when their eyes catch the sari, become eager to photograph the national costume of India. Tribute is universally paid to its graceful folds, even by people who have never seen the costume before. While pictures are being taken, the reporters put many questions about India and the literary activities of the country and of the Indian delegate. When they hear that she is neither a novelist nor a short-story writer but is interested in philosophy, they exclaim: "Ah, not only from India but from the true India, the India of philosophy!"

Brazil's own writers, it may be mentioned, are numerous, though little known in the East. The Portuguese influence was originally strong and then the French, but for the last sixty years or so a distinctive national school of literature has existed. Brazil, by the way, has an advantage over India in having had for over forty years an Academy of Letters, modelled on the French Academy. Brazil, however, sends its first delegate to this year's P.E.N. Congress, a P.E.N. Centre at Rio de Janeiro having been formed within the last few months.

AT PERNAMBUCO

The shore party is a most international one indeed, including Madame Wadia, Mr. Hermon Ould, an English writer, who is the International Secretary of the P. E. N. Club, Mr. Nicolas Donkersloot, a poet from Holland, and one of the youngest professors at the University of Amsterdam, a lecturer on Dutch literature, a Polish gentleman, now a naturalized citizen of Brazil, and his charming French wife and a couple from Santa Fe, Argentina, Dr. and Senora Pujato. The party divides into two cars and conversation proceeds by turns in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, the language of Brazil. For Brazil was a Portuguese colony from its discovery in about 1500 until it achieved independence in 1823 and set up an Empire that was to last some sixty years.

On the leisurely drive the conversation turns to conditions in Brazil and a comparison of the various South American republics. Brazil is the largest country in South America, larger than the United States, 65 times the size of England, and three times the size of British India but it is much less densely settled. The population of Brazil on the coast is mixed extraction, the Portuguese and other Europeans having intermarried largely with Negroes, originally brought as slaves from Africa and made to labour in the gold and diamond mines and on the sugar estates. The resulting mixing of races is very noticeable. Some 'pucca' Negroes are seen, still with the characteristic feasures and dark chocolate skin. There are many of the well-known mulatto type with graceful, delicate limbs and light brown skin. There has been also considerable admixture of American Indians, especially in northern Brazil.

NO COLOUR BAR.

An unusual accord is said to exist among the descendants of about ten different nationalities and races, all ardent Brazilian patriots. An inquiry as to whether any difference is made in the country because of the pigmentation of the skin brings the heart-gladdening reply that such a thing as colour prejudice is unknown and any one of real capacity can reach the highest post irrespective of the colour of his physical garment. This applies to the professions as well as to other lines, and is the more remarkable because actual slavery was finally abolished only in 1888, though the slave trade had been stopped in 1852. The action of the Princess Regent Isabel in forcing through Parliament a Bill liberating all slaves is said to have been a major factor in the fall of the monarchy a year later. Since 1889 Brazil has been a Federal Republic, with a constitution and a government modelled on those of the U.S.A.

The greater part of the population is Roman Catholic and the poor classes are almost fanatical in their servile obedience to the Roman Church. Yet their interpretation of their religion remains rather unorthodox and we are told that in Bahia, the port and capital of Pernambuco's neighbouring province to the south, the whole population takes part in the great carnival, a festival forbidden by the Church, and that they use religious names to designate their stalls.

But in spite of the interesting conversation there is time to take in the colourful sights of the city and its outskirts. Besides the numerous cocoanut palms, there are almond trees of the identical variety which graces Malabar Hill in Bombay. In fact, much of the vegetation is reminiscent of India. In the residential district, the houses are painted in the favourite light shades of blue, pink and yellow. The gardens are a mass of flowers with the vivid colours and the sweet fragrance of the Indian flora.

Some of the suburban slums are pitiful in their poverty, so like the poverty of the Indian masses. There are dilapidated little huts of sheets of corrugated iron, a narrow door affording a glimpse of the single small room common alike to the people and the animals. Here the resemblance still holds—goats everywhere.

On the top of San Francisco Hill is a convent of the same name and a girls' school. Our contemplation of the panorama, again suggestive of the view of Bombay from Malabar Hill, is interrupted by a clamour of young voices back of us. The windows of the school have been thrown open and all the girls crowd on the balconies in great excitement over the Indian sari; They wave and shout so enthusiastically that the noise they make arouses the nuns and as if by enchantment all the windows closed and the crowd of young faces vanishes! But after a few seconds the windows open and hands emerge waving still their friendly gesture of welcome.

The market in Recife is like the Crawford Market in Bombay. The building itself from the outside is similar to it and the stalls inside are disposed in the same fashion.

AN ENTHUSIAST FOR INDIA

Awaiting the party's return to the boat are more newspaper men and a group of students who want to see the lady from India. The newspaper reporters want to know the significance of the 'tilak' mark and ask interesting questions about the Motherland. Among the young men one is of a type which is so suggestive of the Hindu that it is easy to visualize him in a 'dhoti' and a Gandhi cap. His friend, a student at the Faculty of Law, is so moved at the thought of meeting some one from the Land of the Sages that as he is introduced he feels nervous and at first is unable to speak. Asked what he knows about India, he answers with two names, Gandhi and Tagore. "I have read Tagore's poems and the University students in general take great interest in news concerning Gandhi." The admiration and respect that all the people have for Gandhiji is such that, as he expressed it, "It is enough that the bald head of Mahatma Gandhi be flashed upon the screen for all the audience to break into vigorous clapping, and shout their greeting."

"Are you taught anything about India in your school?"

The answer brought out that in the last two years before matriculation they have a course of the history of civilization and therein they are given the glorious story of the life of Lord Buddha. "Since I heard about the Buddha," he continues, "I have loved India and I have dreamt of her and her great teachers. Yes, we know about Nirvana even in Recife."

"But you are all Roman Catholics, are you not?"

"We are all brought up Roman Catholics but the elect break away from all sectarian creed." He is less open about the politics of his country. Yes, they have Fascism and Communism and he believes the Communists are in the majority.

"But what are you yourself?"

He smiles and a twinkle comes into his eyes. "Oh I would be called a 'bourgeois' by either party and in these days it is almost better to be nothing."

The gongs announcing the departure of the boat terminate the conversation and the "Highland Brigade" is off to Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian capital, which is the next port of call.

STORES DEPARTMENT FORGES AHEAD

Over 82 Lakhs Increase In Volume Of Business During 1935-36

The Director of Public Information in the course of a Press Note, says:

All records have been broken in the volume of business handled by the Indian Stores Department of the Government of India during the year 1935-36, according to the Annual Administration Report published to-day.

An increase of Rs. 82,68,615 in the value of orders placed is shown, the total having risen from Rs. 4,76,36,251 in 1934-35 to Rs. 5,59,04,866. Orders during the year have also, naturally, risen, the total being 75,361 as compared with 61 803 the previous year.

In the course of this interesting and comprehensive report, all kinds of interesting details about the surprisingly wide scope of the work done by the Indian Stores Department are given.

The purchase and inspection of various kinds of articles, and encouragement to Indian industries, form the chief activities of the Department.

FALL IN INDENTS

The value of indents placed abroad and examined by the Department showed a substantial fall.—Rs. 77,42,267 (1,416 indents) being placed by the various Provincial Governments and Central Government Departments in London and abroad as against Rs. 93,32,272 (1,257 indents) in the previous year.

The number of inspections and the volume of work generally has increased, and the nett cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores showed an improvement of Rs. 2,07,668.

The total value of purchases for the year under review was the highest reached in any year since the Department was formed in 1922, representing an increase of 17.35 per cent. over the previous year. This is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that expenditure on capital works continued to be restricted, with the exception of that on behalf of the Civil Aviation Department.

FOR THE THREE ARMS.

Purchases made on behalf of the Army Navy, Royal Air Force and other Military authorities amounted to Rs. 1,03,66,765 against the previous year's total of Rs. 86,06,705, an increase of 20 per cent. While the value of textile stores in this connection decreased by Rs. 4,01,449 the value of engineering stores rose by Rs. 21,61,509.

Further additions to the items purchased and inspected by the Department on behalf of the State Railway Administrations are mentioned, a list of 18 being given. The Department on behalf of the State Railway bought goods to the value of Rs. 2,78,10 824, an increase of Rs. 24,60,232 compared with the year before. Purchases on behalf of Provincial Governments showed an increase of Rs. 11,33,708, Rs. 63,51 490 as against Rs. 52,17,782 in 1934-35.

In interesting table is given, showing the fluctuations in the prices of certain classes of stores as compared with 1934-35 which the Department bought. For example, mild steel pipes showed a decrease of 34 per cent. red lead paint 18 per cent., absorbent gauze 12 per cent., flue tube 25 per cent. On the other hand there is a table showing average percentage increases in prices, of which these are some examples.—silver grey flannel 17.6 per cent., vacuum brake cylinders 25 per cent., creosote 12.5 per cent., raw linseed oil 11.4 per cent. and pig iron 4 per cent.

A list of general purchases in the Report of textile and leather goods made during the year is headed by,—drills Rs. 10 90,000, cotton waste Rs. 8,18,000, blankets Rs. 6,23,000, woollen jackets, waistcoats jerseys Rs. 5,56,000, tents Rs. 5,49,000, pugree cloth Rs. 5,18,000, socks stockings,, gloves etc., Rs. 4,75,000, flannel Rs. 4,70 000, etc. There are other many interesting items such as dusters, handkerchiefs, etc, Rs. 59 000, bandage cloth Rs. 94,000, postal bags Rs. 74,000.

A similar list of engineering and miscellaneous stores purchased gives,—mild steel sections and sheets Rs. 35,61,000, axles, tyres, etc., for railway wagons and locomotives Rs. 32,09,000, railway track and fittings Rs. 28,92,000, cables, conductors and transmission line material Rs. 26,93,000, cement Rs. 19,93,000, aeroplane hangars Rs. 13,20,000, electric fans Rs. 12,79,000, fuel oil Rs. 905,000, pig iron Rs. 8,57,000, castor oil Rs. 2,70,000, timber Rs. 2,31,00, wire netting Rs. 1,15,000, cranes, etc., Rs. 1,01,000, creosote Rs. 92,000, hose Rs. 98,000, brushes Rs. 92,000, hospital equipment Rs. 56,000, etc.

The purchase offices of the Department at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi all showed increases in the amount of work handled.

STANDARDIZATION PROGRESSING.

Standardization of stores is steadily progressing, every endeavour being made whenever practicable to reduce the variety of types and patterns of the same articles in common use by more than one authority. These are some of the articles on which standardization work has been carried out:—imitation leather cloth, paraffin wax, sodium cyanide, blankets, cables, glue, glass paper, emery cloth, metal buttons, coir ropes, carpet, etc. This involves a rgeat deal of investiagtion, as may be judged by the fact that during the year 137 drawings, 174 tracings and approximately 56,000 sq. feet of prints were made, while 519 tracings and 354 blue prints were received from the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board.

The Metallurgical Inspectorate at Tatanagar carried out 10,509 tensile tests during the year as against 8,006 last year,— partly due to the manufacture of high tensile steel by Messrs. Tata, the Iron and steel Company. A general improvement was shown in other respects by the Inspectorate.

Increased activity is noted at the Government Test House, where the year is notable for the formation of a Research Section of the Industrial Research Bureau and the equipment and opening of new tests.

The Report states,—"Efforts were maintained during the year to encourage manufacturers in India to undertake the production of new qualities and types of goods and to assist them to improve the quality of their existing products. Every endeavour was made to substitute articles of indigenous manufacture for those imported.

Details are given of some of the articles to which attention was specially devoted during the year for the purpose of developing their manufacture in India. These include,—carriage and wagon fittings, castings, irrigation pumps, enamelled plates and mouldings, tie bars, lead seals, earthenware, throughing, hurricane lanterns, electric lamps, whistles with chains, silver grey flannel and mosquito nettings.

The substantial progress, which the Department has made in this direction—without sacrifice of efficiency or economy—in substituting articles of indigenous manufacture for imported products, is illustrated in the Report by a list of numerous articles with the value of purchases in each case running into thousands of rupees.

There are many more than a hundred articles specified, of which these are a few examples:—

(Figures in Thousands.)

Mild steel sections and sheets, 2,00; Cement, 1985; Railway track and fittings, 1919; Paints and varnishes, 1643; Road dressing materials, 1478; Drills, 1090; Cotton waste, 818; Tents, 549; Serges, 382; Cotton and woollen yarn, 208; Horse rugs, 152; Bandage cloth, 94 Coir, 10; Castor oil, 270; Timber, 208; Pig lead, 174; Electric fans, 89; Cooking ranges, 42; Soap, 35; Nails, 22; Shellac, 16; Steel furniture, 10.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 18.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1935|36	Week 1935	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,966	614	1,739	485	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	726	128	510	97	bales
Export from U. S. Ports	512	182	447	97	bales
Of which to Japan	116	46	91	16	bales
Of which to China	1	—	—	—	bales
Of which to Great Britain	138	57	87	27	bales
Of which to Germany	79	24	69	26	bales
Stock at New York	—	1	—	5	bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,687	—	1,615	bales
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,498	—	1,414	bales
World's Visible Supply	—	5,692	—	4,961	bales
Of which to American Cotton	—	4,050	—	3,743	bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,168	191	1,102	153	bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,124	343	1,057	265	bales

N. B.—All Figures are in thousands.

London Bullion Markets

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London have issued the following report dated 2nd September:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £244,755,170 on the 26th ultimo as compared with £243,789,154 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £650,164.

Conditions in the open market have been quiet. About £1,100,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing and was absorbed by a general demand which maintained prices at a small premium over dollar exchange parity.

Gold continues to leave Paris for the U. S. A., and Holland, but in comparatively moderate quantities.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 24th August to mid-day on the 31st August:

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,288,734
British India	425,675
British Malaya	14,296
Australia	14,823
New Zealand	15,178
Venezuela	16,709
France	6,567,137
Netherlands	20,312
Germany	34,800
Switzerland	63,709
Other countries	12,251
	£8,474,154

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£227,825
France	70,198
Netherlands	41,536
Finland	22,475
Switzerland	1,935
Other countries	2,471
	£366,440

The s.s. 'Carthage' which sailed from Bombay on the 29th August carries gold to the value of about £439,000 consigned to London.

SILVER

A steady tone has been maintained and prices had shown little change until yesterday, when 19.11/16d for both deliveries was quoted—a rise of 1/8d as compared with the previous day. Although this level did not attract enquiry from America, support was given by this quarter earlier in the week, and this encouraged a continuation of the demand from the Indian Bazaars. The Indian Bazaars and speculators made resales and moderate offerings continued to be made on China account. The market appears steady and no important change is anticipated in the near future.

It was announced that the President of Mexico issued a decree on August 30th restoring the Mexican silver currency. The old silver coins of .720 fine are to be released from the vaults of the Bank of Mexico and returned to circulation, whilst the one peso notes, issued when the high price of silver made it profitable to export coin as bullion, will be withdrawn.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 24th August to mid-day on the 31st August:

IMPORTS

Manchuria	£114,344
Japan	86,038
Netherlands	28,200
British India	14,518
British West Africa	6,381*
Other countries	2,833
	£252,314

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£39,350
British India	36,055
Egypt	1,750
Canada	1,130
France	2,820
Portugal	2,115
Denmark	1,876
Sweden	1,700
Norway	1,140
Liberia	2,500*
Other countries	693
	£91,129

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant was dol. 5.03 3/8 and the lowest dol 5.02 1/2.

Statistics for the month of August:

BAR SILVER per oz. std.

	Cash delivery
Highest price	19.11/16d
Lowest price	19.1/8d.
Average	19.4900d.
	Two months' delivery
Highest price	19.11/16d.
Lowest price	19.1/8d.
Average	19.4900d

BAR GOLD

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	138s./8d.
Lowest price	138s./2d.
Average:	138s./4.24d.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 20.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Lower Burma, Bengal and the Konkan, and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Calcutta, Burdwan and Darjeeling two each; and Maymyo one.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms will be fairly widespread in Burma, and occur locally in the southern half of the Peninsula.—A.P.

Thunder-storms In Lower Burma, Bengal & Konkan

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Chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Calcutta, Burdwan and Darjeeling two each; and Maymyo one.

FORECAST: Thunderstorms will be fairly widespread in Burma and occur locally in Southern half of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 20.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-9-36:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —03.4 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (2.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10), 1.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.76 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, September 20.

At 8—7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

Bombay, September 19.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1870 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours, 6 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 19th September 1936.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta.
Mar/Apl. per cwt.

C. & F. Bombay.
Mar/Apl. per cwt.

C. & F. Karachi.
Mar/Apl. per cwt.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

October	11.85
December	11.90
January	11.89
March	11.90
May	11.90
July	11.79
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 19.

October	11.83
December	11.87
January	11.86
Middling Spot	12.25
11.00 a.m.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....
Noon Call.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

September	6.63
October	6.50
November	6.43
December	6.42
January	6.42
February	6.41
March	6.40
April	6.38
May	6.36
June	6.33
July	6.30
August	6.14
September	6.07
Middling Spot	6.95
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
October	6.50
January	6.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.

October	10.23
November	10.13
January	9.83
March	9.63
May	9.43
July	9.26
August	9.26
Middling Spot	10.34

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.61
Fine (Good Staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.91
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
BENGAL.	
Good	4.53
Fully Good	4.63
Fine	4.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 19.

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19.1/2

GOLD.

London, Sept. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-17-4-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 to 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 19.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing). rate)	5.06-7/16
Paris	76.91
Berlin	12.59
Madrid	54.50
	Nominal
Amsterdam	7.46-1/4
Brussels	29.97-3/4
Milan	64.37
Berne	15.53-3/4
Prague	122.50

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed La Plata Hull, C.I.F. £11-16-3 Sept. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London, C.I.F. £13-12-6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

Linseed Bombay London, C.I.F. £13-17-6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. £12-15-0 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull, C.I.F £ 12-12-6 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 25/3 Oct. Sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 25/4½ Oct/Dec. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 19.

Wheat Rozarid Santa Fe, 34/ Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo. 34/3 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, 39/3 Sept/Oct. Sellers.

ACHIEVEMENT IN ITSELF

Complete Ban On Export Of Indian Opium Save For Medical Purposes

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Completion this year of a remarkable act on the part of India involving an enormous loss of revenue has escaped almost unnoticed.

From January 1st, 1936, no exports of opium have left India, except those designed for medical and scientific purposes only.

By this step, aimed at aiding in the suppression of drug-taking particularly in the Far East, India has lost an annual income in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8 crores.

The way in which the average annual net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade have decreased in recent years is shown by this table:—

	Rs. In lakhs
1910-11 to 1912-13	801.62
1920-21 to 1922-23	183.41
1922-23 to 1924-25	167.51
1932-33 & 1933-34	55.22
1934-35	19.36

It is doubtful whether any other country in the world can produce an example comparable to this action of India in contributing towards the solution of one of the curses of civilisation—over-indulgence in drugs.

The history of the abolition of this export trade in opium dates back 28 years—12 years before the League of Nations was founded, for it was in 1908 that the Government of India decided to reduce opium exports to China progressively.

Ever since 1915, the aim of the Government of India had been to sell opium, so far as was possible, direct to the Governments of the countries to which it was sent, and who were responsible under the various international conventions for seeing that it was only used for legitimate purposes within their own territories and did not pass into illicit traffic.

READING'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Lord Reading, as Viceroy, made the position clear in a statement in February, 1926, when he explained that to avoid complications that would arise in attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments, the Government of India had decided to reduce exports to all countries in the Far East by a fixed proportion annually with a view to ultimately discontinuing them altogether.

This has now been achieved. In making this sacrifice, the Government of India has gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions.

COTTON GROWING IN HAITI

An interesting bulletin summarising the work of developing cotton production in Haiti has just been published by the National Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic. The bulletin was written by Dr. H. D. Barker, who has just returned to Washington after eleven years in Haiti. The Department of Cotton, of course, under the direction of M. Monfils is continuing its efforts to raise the standard of production, and to grow a cotton which will embody the chief characteristics of Sea Island cotton.

The bulletin, which is in French, is the third report on improving Haitan cotton and summarises the results obtained by selection from 1930 to the present day, together with general observations on the growth of cotton in the country.

In his general remarks, Dr. Barker says the results of the work of selective cultivation have been very satisfactory. Despite the excellent results obtained as regards strength and texture, he thinks an improvement on the present report both probable and very desirable. The experiments in spinning have shown that the Haitian yarns, particularly doubled yarns, are not as durable as the better type of Egyptian yarns of the same length, though at the same time the Haitian fibres, taken individually, are very strong. This fact, Dr. Barker observes, has not been explained satisfactorily, but it is none the less true that the toughness of a yarn rests not only on the strength of individual fibres, but also on their fineness, age, and other essential qualities.

Much attention has been paid since 1930 to this fault in the Haitian cotton when choosing plants for fresh study. Nevertheless, Dr. Barker holds that other work in selective production will still have to be undertaken to remedy this fault so plainly manifest in the spinning tests.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Closed

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

PRAGUE, Sept. 9.

The weekly organ of the Czechoslovak Export Institute in its latest number devotes an article to India's foreign trade. In the economic year ending with March 1936, India's import is stated as being only slightly higher than in the corresponding previous period. The total import in fact increased in value by one and a half per cent. Great Britain remained the largest supplier to the Indian market, though her share went down from 40.6 per cent. to 38.8 per cent., the decrease being mentioned as specially marked in the case of cotton goods, copper ware and soap. Indian production has to a good extent influenced the fall in the supply of cotton goods by Britain. Great Britain at the same time has increased the export to India of various categories of articles, as for example, steel goods, zinc ware, machines, chemical products, electrical apparatuses, motor conveyances and some others which enjoy preferential duties. While the total of Britain's share in India's import trade has fallen, Japan, Germany and United States have increased their shares, as reported, from 15.7 to 16.2 per cent., 7.6 to 10.1 per cent. and 6.4 to 8.4 per cent. respectively. Japanese increase is accounted by textile goods, yarn, machines, iron ware and in recent period by steel pipes and chemical ware. In regard to Germany the rise is fairly general, but most marked in the case of machines. German imports from India at the same time above all kept to the downward course. Czechoslovakia's trade with India in the period is reported as being characterized by the tendency that has been in evidence newly for a while, that is, rise in imports from India and fall in exports to India. With round 300 million Czechoslovak Crowns, Czechoslovakia's imports amounted to three times the exports. The uneven development is seen with added care among concerned circles in Czechoslovakia and is a matter deserving of attention in India as well so that India's export interests do not suffer. The position with care allows for good development of India's export interests with an important market, particularly since Czechoslovakia as a leading industrial unit is also well placed in regard to the supply of various items in India's import trade. In consequence of the way that statistics generally presented in India are compiled, there is also a lack of necessary information relating to trade with Czechoslovakia as an insular State, which is calculated to handicap Indian interests in more than ways than one. This also is a matter calling for attention from India.

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS FROM JAPAN

(Continued from page 3.)

the case of either private or State ownership and management. If electricity is supplied under the proposed Government plan at rates below cost, there will be inevitable losses, which have to be borne by the people. We cannot justify any such idea of changing the form of electric enterprises on the ground of the "necessity" of supplying electricity at rates below production cost.

"The Government authorities seem to believe that the rates on electricity can be lowered immediately under their plan, but it is indisputable that the production cost is the basis for rate fixing.

"If the electric industry is placed under complete State ownership and management, the burden of taxes and public dues can be alleviated, while interest on capital can also be reduced, it is argued. But these advantages cannot be expected from the present scheme of the Government, under which a new semi-Governmental corporation is to be formed. Moreover, if the proposed semi-governmental corporation is to set up uneconomically large scale generating and transmission facilities in view its operation policy purely for the public benefit, a conspicuous increase in the production cost is inevitable.

"The Government authorities claim that, under the proposed plan the primary aim of which is not profit-making, the charges for electricity can be fixed at different rates according to the peculiar conditions in each branch of industry. However, it must be remembered that rate fixing is one of the most important elements in the electric industry. The rates cannot be fixed on a general and careless basis. It is especially to give due consideration in fixing the rates for industrial uses to such factors as business results of consumer industrialists, industrial conditions of the districts involved and the conditions of the power load in different localities.

"As pointed out, the Government project for partial nationalization of the electric industry has many defects. Is not that the Government's idea of carrying this defective plan in a rather forcible manner based on the electric industry but on all industries of the nation, and it will precipitate the nation into acute uneasiness, and cause a shrinkage of the spirit of enterprise in the nation."

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

ment to office is likely to put the rebels to a sharper concentration and to enhance reserve for "non-intervention" at certain external centres. The situation thus remains very undecided and complicated. The turn that events take whatever their direction, will be of great importance and wide significance.

Change In Roumanian Cabinet

The change of recent date in the Roumanian Cabinet has come for considerable attention and discussion. Cabinet changes are nothing very unusual or very infrequent in many of the Balkan States, and if the re-construction of the Government in Bucharest has drawn more than customary interest, it is due to Roumania's foreign policy having an added significance in the light of various new currents at play in Central and South-Eastern Europe and the disappearance from the Cabinet now of M. Titulescu who has long been the Foreign Minister of Roumania. With a slightly Mongolian look, very Latin in temperament, liberal by conviction though not party association, Titulescu has for a good while been a dominant influence in the direction of his country's foreign policy and also an assertive force in different international councils and moves. He has been known as a firm believer in the line of alliance with France, a keen upholder of the Little Entente and a resolute resister of various revisionist moves. In recent period, his name has figured prominently as a promoter of the Balkan Union and supporter of extending understanding with Soviet Union. In Germany, Titulescu has not been particularly popular and Italy also has maintained some reserve towards him. The German attitude was based on the position that he took up in regard to Soviet Union and revisionism and to altertness that he indicated towards Nazi plans of extending hold in South-Eastern Europe specially.

Titulescu's Disappearance

His disappearance from the Cabinet in the circumstances has naturally led to speculations as to whether there are to be orientations in Roumanian foreign policy. No great concern about Bucharest striking any fundamental change is indicated either in Paris or Prague, two centres closely concerned. Titulescu's disappearance is more associated in these places with estimates of certain economic negotiations and greatly with internal party considerations. Titulescu was a non-party man; he formally did not belong to any party. In this connection there are also references of his coming back to office before long, probably in association with the Peasants' Party. Russian comments indicate some concern and the Moscow official "Izvestia" writes of giving closer attention to Roumanian foreign policy in the period ahead. Germany is known to be very active in wanting to extend her influence over Roumania. Meanwhile the new Foreign Minister, M. Antonescu, formerly the Roumanian Minister in Paris, in a statement has strongly emphasised the course of upholding the Little Entente alliance and preserving the understanding with France. The confidence greatly maintained in Paris is bound, it would seem, with calculations of widespread reactions against Germany's recent decision to increase the period of military service while implying a more critical attitude at certain centres to Nazi strivings and a more composed view to Berlin's campaign against Soviet Union. The Roumanian King's visit to Prague, announced for early next month, is meant to serve as emphasizing the line of the alliance of the Little Entente. There are references of the Jugoslavian Prince Regent also coming to Prague on the occasion of King Carol's visit.

Poland's Foreign Policy

Poland's foreign policy has come up for wide comments this week in connection with the visit of General Rydz Smigly, Inspector General of the Polish Army and the virtual successor of Marshal Pilsudski, to France. Much prominence is given also to Rydz Smigly leaving for Paris in advance of the date fixed earlier. This is seen as a consequence of the German decision to raise the period of military service in a background of a great forward drive of Germany's military revivalism. Rydz Smigly's discussions are held as lending favour to a policy of closer co-operation between Poland and France. French sources are also viewed as having raised with Rydz Smigly the issue of Russian position in the sense of abating concern about Franco-Russian Pact and also having moved for the improvement of Poland's relations with Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia, at the same time, has indicated interest and readiness for the line of good understanding with Poland, in a state of added confidence in Czechoslovakia due to the extension of defence measures and improvement in economic conditions, as reflected in a marked fall in unemployment and a rise in foreign trade both as regards exports and imports. Reports of the French press generally indicate considerable satisfaction about the visit of Polish Generalissimo to France. These developments are seen with much concern in Berlin and Germany's reactions, in a background also of great economic rigour, are awaited with much interest. There are also speculations of Germany looking for new moves and outlet in other directions, with which are also linked interest in Spanish events, closer attention to North-Eastern Europe, and a new interest in the Colonial issue.

SHORTAGE OF PIG IRON

A shortage in the supply of pig iron which has been prevalent for some time past, has become so acute that the agreement between the iron manufacturers and dealers for the restriction of scrap iron that existed for several years has been abolished. Under the situation it is expected that the importation of pig iron from the United States will assume greater proportions hereafter, writes "The Japan Times."

It was in November, 1931, that an agreement was reached between the iron manufacturers and dealers regarding the restriction of the importation of scrap iron. Under the agreement, and dealers who have imported scrap iron were not able to get a supply of pig iron from the manufacturers.

This agreement was in force even after the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company withdrew from the pig iron manufacturers' cooperative sales organization, the manufacturers in both Japan and Manchoukuo adhering to the idea of the controlling demand and supply of pig iron.

SHORTAGE INTENSIFIED.

However, a shortage of supply of pig iron which has long been prevalent, has come to be intensified recently in this country. Moreover it is forecast that Japan will have a hard time to acquire pig iron from abroad during the latter half of the year, in view of the higher prices and scarcity of supply due to the increasing tendency of the world towards an armament race.

After giving due consideration to this situation at their repeated conferences recently, the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company and the associated pig iron manufacturers arrived at a decision to permit the iron dealers to import scrap iron from foreign countries hereafter in order to meet the shortage of pig iron, provided that the importation should be made at prices below Y57 per ton.

EAGER TO BUY.

According to a report reaching Tokyo from Osaka, a marked activity has been noticeable in the scrap iron import trade during the last two months, with importers having been very anxious to buy the material to meet the prevailing shortage in supply of pig iron.

Most of the shipments, the report adds, consist of old engines, motor cars and rails, which were loaded at such ports as New York, Jacksonville, Galveston, New Orleans and Norfolk. It is expected that pig iron imports from the United States for the current year will reach about 2,500,000 tons, which doubles the figure for previous year.

Support To Gupta's Arya Marriage Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

HATHRA, September 18.

The Arya Samaj of Hathra at a meeting passed a resolution supporting the Arya Marriage Validation Bill as drafted by Babu Ghanshiam Singh Gupta, M.L.A., and strongly disapproved of the change recommended by the Select Committee.

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Muslim Parliamentary Board Meets

JINNAH'S SURVEY OF PROGRESS

Proposes To Tour Punjab And Frontier Province To Mobilise Forces

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Central Muslim Parliamentary Board met under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Cecil Hotel for nearly four hours this afternoon and adopted a resolution authorising Mr. Jinnah to take such disciplin ary action against any member of the Board who may be found guilty of insubordination, disloyalty or defiance of the principles and policies laid down by the Central Board, as he may think proper, and remove his name from the Board if necessary.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah detailed at the meeting the progress made in different provinces in regard to the formation and activities of the Parliamentary Board. In Bombay, the Board was in full vigour. In Madras, a strong Board had been formed. In Assam also a Board had been formed and an application for affiliating it with the Central Board had been received.

PROGRESS IN PROVINCES.

These three provinces, said Mr. Jinnah, though important in their way were not, however, so important as the Punjab and Bengal.

Mr. Jinnah further stated that in the Punjab, the progress was not so satisfactory as one would have desired. Nevertheless, judging by the recent reports, the situation was hopeful and might improve very soon. In the United Provinces support and political consciousness behind the movement was more solid than in any other province.

Mr. Jinnah continued that the only provinces where no appreciable progress was made, were North-Western Frontier Province, Sind, Bihar and Orissa. From what could be gathered from correspondence, it was clear that there was a strong party in Sind which would seek affiliation to the Muslim League.

Mr. Jinnah said that he had been requested to go to the Central Provinces to help in constituting a Provincial Board there.

JINNAH TO TOUR FRONTIER.

Mr. Jinnah proposes to go to the Punjab in October wherefrom he will visit the Frontier Province and Sind.

It was agreed at the meeting that the meetings of the Central Parliamentary Board would be held, in future in a place which would be suitable for all members coming from different provinces. It was also decided that the next meeting of the Board would be held in Calcutta.

The meeting co-opted on the Board 5 members from Bengal, 2 from Bombay, 2 from Madras, 3 from Bihar, 2 from the United Provinces and 1 from Assam.—United Press.

JINNAH'S SURVEY OF PROGRESS

SIMLA Sept. 19.

A review of the work of the Muslim League since the constitution of the Central Parliamentary Board was given by Mr. Jinnah, president at meeting of the board held to-day. Those present were the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. H. M. Ispahani (Bengal) Murtaza Sahib, Madras the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Maulana Shaukat-ali (U. P.), Raja Ghaznafarali (Punjab), Moulana Ahmed Said (Delhi) and Mr. Abdulmatin Choudhry (Assam).

The following were co-opted on the Board:—From Bengal Khaji Nooruddin, Nawabzada Mahomed-ali Bhogra Khwaja Sir Nazirud-din, Pir Abubaker Sahib and Pir Badshah Mian.

From Bombay Hosainbhai Laljee, Hakeem Mahomed Hassan of Malegaon.

From Madras, Abdul Hakim Sahib and Yakubhasan.

From Bihar Syed Naqi Imam, Moulvi, Bazrul Hasan M.L.A. and Haji Abdul Qadeer (Arrah).

From United Provinces the Raja of Nanpura, Syed Zakirali and

From Assam Abdul Musabbir Choudhry.—A.P.

BIHAR MUSLIM RADICALS

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Move To Bring Party Under Congress Aegis

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

Dr. Syed Mahmud arrived here last night. He is staying with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

His visit is, it is understood, in connection with furthering the progress of the Radical Muslim Party in the United Provinces under Congress influence.—United Press.

MAMMOTH MEMORANDUM

50,000 Sign Representation For Release Of Popular Leader

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 18.

A sensational document containing 4,000 foolscap sheets printed and bound in green velvet in 11 volumes with 50,000 signatures attached to it has been submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

This gigantic memorial has been submitted by His Highness' subjects belonging to different communities in Travancore demanding the immediate release of Mr. C. Kesavan, a popular leader of the people, who was convicted in December last of sedition and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. Mr. Kesavan is the Vice-President of the All-Travancore Joint Political Congress and the General Secretary of the S. N. D. P. Yogam, the 'Ezhava' (Harijan) Organisation.

The memorial was submitted through the Dewan by a deputation of the All-Travancore Joint Political Congress to-day.—United Press.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR AND MUSLIM M.L.A's

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Governor of the Punjab received a deputation of Muslim members of the Central Legislature led by Sir Mohamed Yakub. The Punjab Government was represented by the Finance Member Sir Donald Boyd, The Chief Secretary and the Legal Remembrancer.

The Deputation requested the Punjab Government to file an appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Lahore, who on appeal acquitted certain accused in a case under section 297, Penal Code, known as the Pirkakusha Tomb Case.

His Excellency gave a patient hearing to the deputation and replied stating that the question would be thoroughly examined in its various aspects.—A. P.

MADRAS RANGOON MAIL SERVICE

MADRAS, September 19.

It is understood that the question of continuing the steamer mail service between Madras and Rangoon after March 31, next year, when the present contract expires, is being considered by the Government of India.

From April 1 next year Burma will be separated from India and Government feel that if the service should be continued after that date, the future Government of Burma should bear part of the expenditure. It is expected that a decision on the subject will be reached early in November.

It will be recalled in this connection that the direct steamer mail service between the two ports was discontinued some months ago, but was restored as a result of agitation, largely by the commercial interests in the country.

There is a scheme for a direct air mail service between Madras and Rangoon and it was suggested that it should be inaugurated early next year. It is understood that owing to difficulties in securing the proper type of flying boats, and the provision of aerodromes along the route, the service is not expected to begin before July next.

India's cost for this air mail service to Rangoon is estimated at about Rs. 16,00,000 while the additional cost to internal air lines in this connection will be about Rs. 10 lakhs a year.—United Press.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND ELECTIONS

Bengal Govt. Clears A Doubt

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A Bengal Government 'Communique' says:

Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the legality of a non-official member of the Executive Council standing for the forthcoming elections and for that purpose engaging in political activity. These doubts have been based partly on the question whether Sec. 307 of the new Government of India Act is in force and party on arguments based on the Government Servants Conduct Rules.

Sec. 307 of the new Act is of considerable importance at the present moment when the elections are imminent in that it contains a notable departure from the principles upon which Sec. 80 (B) of the Act of 1919 was based. By the latter section no Member of the Executive Council was eligible to stand for election to a Provincial Legislature although a Minister was. Sec. 307 of the 1935 Act makes an important departure. It distinguished non-official members from official members of the Executive Council and provides that non-official members shall not be disqualified from candidature at the first election by reason of their holding office under the Crown.

By the Government of India (commencement and transitory provisions) Order 1936, dated 3rd July, 1936, there are brought into force at once with effect from the date of the order all those provisions of the Act which are necessary for the purpose of enabling the members of all Provincial Legislatures to be duly chosen in time for their first meeting. Sec. 307 of the Act is covered by this order and is, therefore, in force. That constitutes the legal sanction under which a non-official Member of the Executive Council at present in office is enabled to stand for election; if that section is not to be nullified it follows that he must be free to engage in political activity in so far as is necessary for the purpose and not inconsistent with his public responsibilities, in other words, that he should have the same freedom in this matter as he would enjoy where he is a Minister.

As regards the effect of the Government Servants Conduct Rules it need only be pointed out that in the Rules now in force which were approved by the Secretary of State in August, 1935, and notified in India in December, 1935, Members of a Governor's Executive Council are expressly excluded from the definition of "Government Servant" and, therefore, from the operation of the Rules.—United Press.

ONE SEAT IN EACH DIST.

Congress President Backs Women's Demand For More Representation

BEZWADA, September 19.

Replying to Mrs. Subhadramma's letter requesting him to advise the Provincial Congress Committees and Civic Boards to provide larger representation to women in the Provincial Legislatures by setting apart at least one seat in every district from among the general seats, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has written back entirely agreeing with her that women should be given substantial representation.

He would gladly use all his influence in that direction though he could not take any positive steps in the matter because, 'our's is a democratic organisation'. He further stated that he would be glad to meet her at Madras at the end of the month. —United Press.

LEFT-WINGER TURNS "NATIONALIST"

Swami Govindanand To Organise Malaviya Party In Sind

KARACHI, September 19.

The formation of the Congress Nationalist Party in Sind is imminent following differences between prominent Congressmen over the question of grant of Congress ticket at the forthcoming elections.

Replying to a letter from Swami Govindanand, a left-wing Congressman, Mr. M. S. Aney expressed his readiness to have him as a colleague and representative to carry on the fight on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Party in Sind. He was also requesting Pandit Malaviya to accept Swami not only as a Party candidate for a particular constituency, but as sole accredited representative of the Party in Sind entrusted with the duty and responsibility to organise the election campaign all over the Province.

The Swami has since heard from Pandit Malaviya authorising him to organise the Congress Nationalist Party and calling for detailed proposals.

The Congress Parliamentary Board is meeting to-day to dispose of the applications from the remaining constituencies.—A.P.

QUARREL OVER CONGRESS TICKETS

KARACHI, September 20.

The Sind Congress Parliamentary Board disposed of the applications for the Commerce and Karachi North Constituencies. While discussions were proceeding on the question of grant of Congress ticket for the Karachi South Constituency, Swami Govindanand submitted his resignation.

Referring to his thirty years' connection with the Congress the Swami said that he was convinced that there was little likelihood of justice being done. I have arrived at the painful conclusion that I must resign my elective seats on all Congress Committees."—A.P.

A Threat That Has Become Deadly Reality

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

Delegate To Brussels Congress Explains Nation's Attitude

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, has released the following speech of V. K. Krishna Menon, representing the Indian National Congress, at the World Peace Conference at Brussels, delivered at the opening session on September 3:—

"To this great assembly called together in the name of World Peace and to the millions of men and women, the world over, of every race and creed; who are linked in spirit to the declared purpose of this Congress, namely, the endeavour to establish World Peace, I bring the greetings of the Indian National Congress in the name of the people of India.

THREAT BECOMES REALITY.

"India is fully alive to the dreadful menace that threatens our civilisation. With aggressions and conquests in Asia and Africa the increasing conflict between rival imperialisms and the ominous preparations for war on which the powerful nations of the world have embarked this threat becomes a deadlier and more insistent reality.

INDIA AND PEACE

"To-day the people of India, cannot make their contribution to world peace or register their resistence to war either through the League of Nations or through any other recognised channels of International relations. Yet, India cannot, and does not, seek to escape from the burdens which she must bear in the pursuit of constructive peace. That pursuit inevitably commits us both to the resistance to war and to the endeavour to strike at its root causes.

OPPOSITION TO WAR

The Indian National Congress has, therefore, declared its unqualified opposition to all imperialist war and has called upon the people of India to war resistance and to non-co-operation in the preparation for imperialist war. In the remote village and the crowded city, all over India, the masses of our people are being organised in this opposition to war.

STRIKE AT ROOT

We do not, however, believe that mere opposition to causes of war is enough. It is necessary to strike at the root if we are really to establish peace. We cannot hope to stop war—the aggression and conquests of the future—if, at the same time, we do not examine the character and the results of the conquests under which we live. We, in India, do not think in terms of retaliatory aggression or "revanche", thanks largely to the lead given by our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, but we are deeply convinced that the ending of these conquests is indispensable to the establishment of peace on foundations that will endure. Constructive Peace calls for the release of social energies and their application to the creation of a more equitable and stable world equilibrium. Free peoples liberated from domination, and thus themselves averse to conquest, are the best guaranters of peace.

INDIAN STRUGGLE

Thus our struggle in India, whether it be in our opposition to war or for liberation of our peoples from imperialism is one continuous endeavour in the cause of peace. We do not see it as a narrow domestic issue affecing merely the lives and destiny of our people.

At the present time in India, the President of the National Congress has stirred the masses of our people to the realisation that India has no destiny apart from the world nor any solutions to her problems except in the context of world adjustments. We, the people of India, in common with the countless millions of the rest of the Asian Continent and the peoples of Africa have no desire for aggression of conquest. We feel no doubt whatever that there are millions of people in every country equally anxious for peace. To these progressive forces of the world our ready co-operation is always at hand and whatever the years to come may bring, we shall continue to strive ceaselessly to make our contributions to world peace effective.—United Press.

SATYAMURTI'S SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Will Bose Be Transferred To Calcutta?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Satyamurthi has tabled a short-notice question in the Assembly, enquiring about the medical report on Mr. Subhas Bose's health and enquiring if Mr. Bose would be transferred to Calcutta for proper diagnosis.—United Press.

Pondicherry Mill Strike Sequel

PONDICHERRY, (By Mail)

No satisfactory response seems to have been made by the labourers to the notification of the Gaebele Mill authorities stipulating certain conditions of their mills.

It is stated that the labourers are not agreeable to these conditions and that they want the re-opening of the mills without imposing any restrictions on them.

It is further stated that though the three mills remain completely closed down, the mill authorities have engaged the services of some of the labourers for cleaning the machinery and attending to the electricity department and to other miscellaneous work. Some people are reported to have dissuaded the labourers from attending to these items of work in the mills, and in this connection one person, said to be a labourer, was arrested by the police on a charge of obstructing people from going in their duty.

The arrested man was subsequently released pending further investigation and as a result of these incidents, no labourer is reported to have gone to the mills for attending to the miscellaneous duty.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Mystery Of The "Red Aces"

Inspector Wade—
I GOT THEIR FINGERPRINTS ON THE RECEIPTS -- THEY THREW 'EM AWAY AN' I PICKED 'EM UP!
THE FINGERPRINTS MATCH!— NOW IF WE CAN IDENTIFY THE PHOTOS WE'LL HAVE THEM!
OKAY, INSPECTOR! THE FILM IS DEVELOPED!
WHAT'S EATIN' YOU, LAMONTAINE?
I'M SCARED— -THAT PHOTOGRA-PHER-- SUPPOSE HE WAS A COP?
GETTIN' YELLOW, EH? --- KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT OR YOU'LL GET THE SAME THING WENTFORD GOT--- AN' THAT GOES FOR WADE, TOO, SEE?
LYMAN ANDERSON
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